The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 51 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing About. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | | | | |
| 6th March | Caledonia | 8000 | -- | -- |
| 13th ,, | Egypt | 8000 | -- | -- |
| 20th ,, | Kashgar (a) | 9000 | -- | -- |
| 27th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 3rd April | Arabia | 8000 | -- | -- |
| 10th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 17th ,, | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11500 | -- | -- |
| 24th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 1st May | Persia | 8000 | -- | -- |

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru | K. Kurozumi | 4625 | 17th Feb. | 1st March |
| Tosan Maru | Y. Nakano | 3866 | 24th Feb. | 7th March. |
| Busen Maru | T. Terada | 3788 | 11th March | 23rd March |
| Ikoma Maru— | B. Fukui | 2987 | 30th March | 31st March |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. B-2

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris | 9239 | 20th March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo | 7700 | 10th April | 12th April |
| City of Calcutta | 7656 | .... | 5th May |
| City of Poona | 7474 | 12th May | .... |
| City of Birmingham | 7497 | 5th June | .... |

| Fares | 1st class Single. | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Returns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 499 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 469 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool. | -- | 999 | -- | 737 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ... ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisumu |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels | Tons | Sailing date. | Time. | Routes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "DWARKA," | 1,695, | Thursday, 4th March | | §C. M. |
| "LHASA," | 2,184, | Friday 5th March | | *Direct |
| "LINGA" | 2,185, | Mon. 8th March, | | †P. B., D. and C. M. |

§Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 4th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on 4th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

1st March, 1915.

## SHIPPING.

A NOHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captain | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Olympia" | 5124 | J.L.Henderson | 7th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Scindia" | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 26th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Elysia" | 6366 | J. Kinnaird | 4th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Circassia" | 6722 | C.F. Osborne | R.N.R. 17th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Castalia" | 6388 | ..... | 24th April. 1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 578 | 934 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 599 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez | 446 | -- |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

85, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Wadness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker. Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. E-9

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised and Issued | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 19,50,000 |
| Capital Paid up | Rs. 11,42,795 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 10,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully;

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 19,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Hong Kong | Nagasaki | Tientain |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Kobe | New York | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BIGGIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | £465,000 |

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. G-12

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club, Rangoon. 3120

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality.
1—HEALTH OFFICER possessing the degree of M. B. B. S., and qualifications in Hygiene and Epidemiology approved in Government Resolution, No. 2161, dated 15th March, 1913, or the degree of D. P. H. or B. Hy. Salary Rs. 150-10-300.
2—Two SANITARY INSPECTORS possessing certificate of Sanitation, after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's class at Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance.
Apply before 15th March, 1915, stating age, caste, residence with copies of certificates to CHAIRMAN, Sanitary Committee, Broach City Municipality. 3115.

WANTED an ENGINEER for the Darjeeling Municipality on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 by annual increments of Rs. 20 with free house, Electric-light allowance and Rs. 60 pony allowance a month. Electrical and Sanitary experience indispensable.
Agreement will be for 5 years but will be renewable. Three months' notice on either side will be required to terminate the Agreement.
Applications with copies of Diplomas and certificates to be submitted to J. T. Rankin, Esquire, I. C. S., Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality.
F. A. MOLLER,
Vice-Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Darjeeling, the 20th February, 1915. 3116.

WANTED.—THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—An ASSISTANT is required in the Textile Department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.
The duties of the candidate appointed will be to assist the Instructor in the lecture work of the Department, to conduct, under the supervision of the Instructor, classes in Textile design and testing and to assist in the supervision of the students' practical work.
Candidates should have received a course of training in a Technical School and have had practical mill experience. The pay of the post is Rs. 1205-200, and then .00.10-300 Rupees per mensem and an allowance of Rs. 50 after 20 years' approved service.
Appointment in the first instance will be on probation for 12 months.
No quarters or other allowances will be granted. The class may at any time be transferred to Cawnpore. Applications which should be in the candidate's own handwriting should be sent to the Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, before 15th March.
E. ATKINSON, Lt.-Col., C. I. E., R. E.,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College,
Roorkee.

## WANTED.

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED an influential and well qualified Englishman as a CANVASSER Apply Messrs. HARICHAND MANGHARAM & CO., 131, Golal Wadi, Bombay. 5521

AN EXP-TEACHER with Persian wants a permanent post, in an up-country school with 8 years binding. Salary Rs. 30. to start with. Apply to Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 5563

WANTED BOARD and LODGE for few months by married couple in Fort. Rooms to be airy and facing the sea. Apply to Box No. 159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5566

WANTED.—MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, must be thoroughly competent. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 161 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5570

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG ENGLISH LADY with a wide experience in teaching is prepared to give lessons in English to foreign gentlemen.
Terms on application to Box No. 160 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5567

WANTED.—Experienced and influential CANVASSERS and SALESMEN, in Sundry Lines, Oilman Stores, etc., security essential. Apply stating terms, age and references to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5512

WANTED those in need of Employment to study our "VOICE OF THE FORTUNE" before going elsewhere. Write to-day for a free copy. PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, DELHI. 5494

WANTED to purchase a receipt for dyeing hair jet black without poisonous drugs. Handsome price will be paid to the party who has a genuine tried. receipe. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5540

WANTED—Photographic Assistant, good outdoor operator, must be thoroughly conversant with military work. Salary Rs. 150 and free quarters.—Apply early to S. FRANKEL, Trimulghery, Deccan. 3114.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED FOR THE BROACH CITY MUNICIPALITY.—1.—HEALTH OFFICER possessing the degree of M.B.B.S., and qualifications in Hygiene and Epidemiology approved in Government Resolution, No. 2161 dated 15th March 1913, or the degree of D.P.H., or B. Hy., Salary Rs. 150—10—300.
2.—TWO SANITARY INSPECTORS possessing certificate of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's class at Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance.
Apply before 15th March 1915, stating age, caste, residence with copies of certificates to
CHAIRMAN SANITARY COMMITTEE,
BROACH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE—A beautiful and valuable collection of stamps of the whole world; in all about 50,000 different specimens including the rarest.
Owner desirous to part with the lot for a reasonable amount. Also another of Portugal and Colonies, all unused. Apply Mr. L. C. RONCON, Ellis Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. 5501

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—FOR SALE STEAM LAUNCH "CIRCE" 49 feet over all by 9 feet 9 inches beam by 5 feet 9 inches deep. Steel hull with wood-on deck.
Engine—Compound Cylinders 7 inches and 14 inches by 10 inches stroke.
Boiler 6' 0" diameter by 7' 3" long. Working pressure 100 pounds.
The launch to be sold in its present state and will be at the purchasers' risk from date of acceptance of offer within five days of which the price should be paid.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on Friday 5th March, 1915.
The launch can be seen at the Port Trust Workshop's Basin, Clark Bunder.
No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer withdrawing his tender before the receipt of Trustees' decision.
(Sd.) P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
23rd February, 1915. 5528

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Building Plots at Palli Hill, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort. 5577

FOR SALE.—MOTOR GARAGE with fully equipped workshop. The property of INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Chaupatti. Inspection invited. Offiers to be sent to INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Dama's Block with four rooms. Rent Rs. 35. Parsee Statue Opposite Memni Buildings entrance Upper Duncan Road. 5568

TO LET.—Unfurnished 2nd floor, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, from March 1st, rent Rs. [illegible]. Apply Dr. CARR, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5514

TO LET—at Mount Road a BUNGALOW with four rooms, drawing, dining and two bath rooms with passage in front and behind and a compound. Apply to Mrs. A. E. ROSARIO, Mount Road, next to Tram Terminus. 5534

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1915, for the following contracts for the year 1915-1916:—
(A) Right of collecting toll fees within Bandra Municipal limits.
(B) Right of recovering rent of the Circular Building.
(C) Occupying Municipal Khar Property.
(D) Supplying road metal quarried from sea shore and from Municipal quarries near tanneries—approximately 250 Brass.
(E) Supplying Kerosine Oil—approximately 12,000 gallons.
(F) Supplying bullocks for Street Watering Carts.
2. Forms of tender re: the above contracts and articles of agreement in each case can be obtained on application to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders must be made on the forms supplied separately for each class of contract and the cover superscribed "Tender for" and bear the tenderer's name and address.
4. The Managing Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserve to itself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject the whole tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of a tender.
H. J. LILLEY,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Dated the 23rd February, 1915. 5527

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Four per cent Debenture Loan 1885.
Thirty Years ..... Rupees 10,00,000-0-0.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES of the PORT OF BOMBAY will on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1915, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 31st day of March 1915, from and after which date the interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.
Dated this 3rd day of February 1915.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
52

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 3 B of the Warehouse By-laws it is hereby notified that B Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, is, until further notice, exclusively set apart for the storage of Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile Fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.
By order of the Trustees
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.
5578

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Hardware Stationery, etc., for the year 1915-1916, commencing from the 1st April 1915. Separate Tenders are required for delivery at Bhatghar, Diva and Poona.
Forms of Tenders can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, at Bhatghar, on payment of Rs. 2 in cash, and not in stamps, on any day except Sundays and Holidays. Tenders should reach this office before 15th March 1915. Tender forms will be issued upto 12th March only.
(Sd.) C. B. Pooley.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 23rd February, 1915.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS wis to take abkari contract of Partabga State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH.
RAJPUTANA.
5466

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1915, for,
I. The Supply of Stationery during the year 1915-16.
II. The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1915-16.
III. To water certain footpaths and Roads during the year 1915-16.
Forms of Tenders may, on payment of Rs. 4 each, for items I and II, be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the sample seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead. Forms of Tender for item No. III may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for time No. III to be paid to the Engineer in cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) F. WATSON, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.
Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and a codicil thereto of KEVALRAM MAVJI DAVE, of Rajkote, Hindu inhabitant, a retired Pleader of Rajkote .....*Deceased.*
MAYASHANKER MULSHANKER BHATTA of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a merchant residing at New Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the surviving executor named in the last will and testament of the deceased abovenamed ...*Petitioner.*
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
((Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
he 24th day of February, 1915.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
5532

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

REVISION IN TIME TABLE.

ON and from the 1st March, 1915, Nos. 555 Down and 556 Up Mixed Trains between Bina and Damoh, Nos. 501 Down and 502 Up Passenger trains between Bina and Kotah and Nos. 705 and 707 Down and 706 and 708 Up Mixed between Agra Cantt. and Agra Fort will cease to run and the timings of some of the other passenger trains will be slightly altered.
For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1915. 262

### NOTICE.

WOMEN'S BRANCH WAR & RELIEF FUND

THE CENTRAL OFFICE, Waterloo Mansions, will be CLOSED all day on MONDAY, 1st March. 5583

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FREDOON & CO., have removed to Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. DUNNETT & CO., from 22nd February, 1915. 5506

## AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
LAST 3 NIGHTS
of our Tremendously Successful Revusical Comedy.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! AT 6-30 ONLY.
THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP
A Musical Comedy in the form of a Revue adapted from the Latest London Revues.
A Concentration of Music, Mirth and Melody.
OUR LOCAL TOPICAL FEATURES
The Talk of the Town.
ON THURSDAY MARCH 4th
2nd EDITION 2nd
2nd EDITION 2nd
Of the Enormously Successful Pantomime
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Which has been Completely Revised and Fitted with
NEW SONGS!
NEW FUNNY BUSINESS!!
NEW ARTISTES!!!
The funniest Pantomime ever produced in India: will be funnier than ever.
If you Enjoyed the First Edition, you will be Delighted with the Second Edition.
BRING THE CHILDREN
To-morrow 2 Shows as usual at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
10 O'clock Show At
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
Dhobi Talao.
CHARITY PERFORMANCE
Proceeds will be given in aid of the widow and children of the late Sergeant-Instructor Mayber, R. E., Palace of Varieties.

EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 4 p. m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
"NERO & AGRIPPINA."
9,000 feet shown complete.
HALF PRICES.
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
HANDSFORD & REED
The Human Marionettes.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Monday, 1st March (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session 9 to 11 with Band.
Tuesday, 2nd March at 6-45 p.m.:
HOCKEY ON SKATES
SEMI-FINAL
Cornfield's Team *v.* Cashman's Team.
At 10 p.m.:
Ladies' Team *v.* Dainty Trippers.
Thursday, 4th March at 6-45 p.m.:
FINAL
Gordon's Team *v.* Winners of the Semi-final.
Friday, 5th March at 9-30 p.m.:
CINDERELLA DANCE.
Tuesday, 16th March at 9-30 p.m.:
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B.12

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Rao Bahadur and Mrs. Setalvad.
A SPECIAL 2 HOURS PERFORMANCE
(From 9-30 to 11-30 S.T.)
In which a Selected Picture-Programme will be shown together with
WILSON BARRETT'S FAMOUS PLAY
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Prices of admission:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; As. 8 and 4.
Seats can be booked at the Theatre.
H. E. The Governor's Band will be in Attendance.
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

SEIZE
THE OPPORTUNITY
OFFERED
of making a good investment by the purchase of a valuable piano. By *value* we mean what a piano is *worth* measured by quality of material and skill put into its making. The *value* of a piano determines qualities of pure musical tone, action and solidity of construction; *value* determines the life of these qualities; *value* determines the *price* you can get for your piano after years of use. *Price* is what you must pay to get a piano. *Price* and *value* are not always the same. In the offer we are making, *value* overlaps and is abundantly in excess of the *price* asked. You will see how important it is therefore to secure
THE
UTMOST PIANO VALUE
We have been repeatedly asked the question why we are making this great sacrifice. Lessened expenditure of recent months, and the many claims on one's philanthropy in the present times are reflected in the unusually large stock of pianos we hold for this time of the year and which must be cleared before the close of the season to make room for other pianos expected, exclusively of British Manufacture.
IN OUR
CLEARANCE SALE
OF PIANOS AT
REDUCED PRICES
we offer instruments of exceptional value, pianos that are not only covetable bargains but will become covetable possessions, more so when appreciative regard is given to the fact that the limited products of pianos in the future will of necessity be more costly. Never before have pianos of such remarkable high quality been offered so much below their value. It will be good economy, therefore, to buy that piano now which will be wanted in the immediate future. It is a proposition worth every consideration.
Will you resist and set aside these arguments?
RUPEES TWENTY
IN EVERY
RUPEES ONE HUNDRED
is the discount allowed on our catalogue prices.
The following pianos still remain unsold and unopened from their air-proof zinc lined cases:—

| HORIZONTAL GRANDS. | Rs. | Reduced Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Bluthner Plain Scale | 2,050 | 1,640 |
| 1 Bluthner Aliquot | 2,200 | 1,760 |
| 1 Steinweg Baby Grand | 1,850 | 1,490 |
| 1 Steinweg Drawing Room Grand | 2,200 | 1,760 |
| 1 Lipp Drawing Room Grand | 1,800 | 1,440 |
| **UPRIGHT GRANDS** | **Rs.** | **Reduced Rs.** |
| 2 Bluthner Vertical | 1,200 | 960 |
| 2 Steinweg Overstrung | 1,200 | 960 |
| 2 Schiedmayer Vertical | 1,000 | 800 |
| 1 Schiedmayer Piano Player a most magnificent instrument | 2,050 | 1,640 |

All pianos otherwise described in our catalogue have been sold.
YOUR OLD PIANO
will be taken in part exchange, if you so desire, and full value allowed for it against your new purchase,
AND
if you cannot take immediate delivery of your new purchase, we will store it free of charge till you are in a position to do so.
*NOTE.*—All pianos sold in Bombay will be tuned free of charge for one year after delivery. The pianos above mentioned may also be had on the Hire System at slightly advanced rates.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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## BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan | Manila |
| Calcutta | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Madras | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Colombo | Kwala Lumpur | Canton |
| Karachi | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Seremban (F.M.S | Tientsin |
| Penang | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Puket | Batavia | (North China.) |
| Taiping (F.M.S | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

---

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

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SALE ! SALE ! !

PROVISIONS and CLOTHING.

We start our Sale to-day for one month. All prices specially reduced to make room for new goods coming in.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glendale Tea, 5 lb. Tin. .. .. | Rs. | 3 6 |
| Cadbury's Cocoa, ½ lb. Tin. .. | Re. | 0 15 |
| Sunlight Soap, Box .. .. | „ | 0 8 |
| C. & B. Salmon, large tin .. .. | „ | 0 12 |
| C. & B. Dripping, 2 lb. tin. .. .. | „ | 1 6 |
| Longcloth No. 1500, 42" 42 yards, pce .. .. .. | Rs. | 9 14 |
| Gent's H.S. Handkerchiefs, Doz.. | Re. | 1 8 |
| Ladies' do. „ .. „ | | 0 11 |
| Madapollams 12 yds. pce .. | Rs. | 3 4 |

The above are specimen Bargains. Everything reduced in price.

PAY US AN EARLY VISIT.

A. H. JOOSUB & Co.,

No. 12, SITARAM BUILDINGS No 12, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

*Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in eight-testing retinoscopically,* and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Horlick's
Malted Milk
Just Right
— Contains just the right amount of sustenance in its most readily digested form. Requires no preparation. Instantly made, and always ready.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS INVALIDS
AGED AND TRAVELLING

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

| | Cloth. Rs. | Paper. Rs |
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| The Russian Army from within | ..1 14 | 1 8 |
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| The Nations in Arms . .. | ..1 14 | 1 8 |
| Men Around the Kaiser .. | ..1 8 | |
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| Imperial Germany .. .. | ..1 8 | |
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The following at 12 annas each

Germany's Great Lie,
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
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In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
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Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SO
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCES & RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.

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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

A few falls have been reported from south-east Madras and east of the United Provinces. The chief amounts are three inches at Cuddalore and three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam. Conditions remain unsettled over Central India and in the peninsula.

Forecast:—Some rain in south of the Peninsula and in Central parts of the country.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.19 inches of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is 4 degrees to 14 degrees F. in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana but in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the northern half of the division. Night temperature has fallen slightly but is still in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Day temperature continues in slight defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras. Weather is disturbed in the southern half of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. The unsettled conditions in northern and Central India persist but the associated precipitation has been insignificant except at Cawnpore.

Some showers associated with thunderstorms are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces and the north-east Central Provinces.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 27th of February, 1915.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total since Nov. 1st. | Rainfall. Variation since Nov. 1st. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (26th) .. | 64.1 | 53.2 | 92 | .. | 5.57 | —3.87 |
| Jask .. | 82.8 | 66.0 | 62 | .. | 0.40 | —2.78 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (26th) .. | 82.1 | 68.1 | 70 | .. | 3.17 | 0.34 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 83.5 | 53.1 | 55 | .. | 0.32 | —0.80 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 71.8 | 44.2 | 69 | .. | 7.85 | 1.76 |
| Lahore .. | 78.8 | 51.2 | 57 | .. | 3.61 | 1.13 |
| Hissar .. | 81.5 | 52.2 | 58 | .. | 2.47 | .. |
| Ambala .. | 79.5 | 44.3 | 85 | .. | 3.76 | —0 80 |
| Delhi .. | .. | 54.0 | 70 | .. | 7.66 | 1.06 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 74.3 | 57.7 | 84 | .. | 4.08 | 2.77 |
| Mainpuri .. | 69.5 | 55.4 | 82 | .. | 2.09 | 0.10 |
| Jhansi .. | 78.4 | 58.8 | 70 | .. | 1.87 | 0.38 |
| Cawnpore .. | 78.4 | 57.5 | 93 | 0.19 | 2.15 | 0.41 |
| Allahabad .. | 80.4 | 58.2 | 71 | 0.01 | 2.33 | 0.43 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 88.5 | 58.0 | 54 | .. | 0.59 | —0.26 |
| Karachi .. | 80.6 | 63.0 | 69 | .. | 0.66 | —0.54 |
| Ajmer .. | 76.8 | 60.6 | 65 | .. | 2.47 | 1.37 |
| Jaipore .. | 81.0 | 59.8 | 51 | .. | 1.26 | 0.15 |
| Kotah .. | 84.2 | 60.6 | 78 | 0.07 | 4.79 | 4.02 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 87.2 | 57.6 | 26 | .. | 0.16 | —0.22 |
| Dwarka .. | 77.1 | 63.9 | 50 | .. | 0.46 | —0.16 |
| Veraval .. | 79.3 | 63.3 | 82 | .. | 0.68 | —0.24 |
| Rajkot .. | 91.2 | 58.0 | 57 | .. | 0.41 | —0.04 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 85.8 | 63.6 | 71 | .. | 0.06 | —0.39 |
| Surat .. | 84.3 | 63.9 | 89 | .. | 0.70 | 0.38 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 87.2 | 63.9 | 83 | .. | 0 | —0.33 |
| Deesa .. | 88.7 | 62.9 | 69 | .. | 0.57 | 0.10 |
| Neemuch .. | 83.7 | 58.4 | 69 | 0.05 | 4.01 | 3.29 |
| Indore .. | 88.1 | 59.1 | 57 | .. | 1.51 | 0.65 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 86.9 | 59.5 | 71 | 0.08 | 1.53 | —0.63 |
| Saugor .. | 81.4 | 58.0 | 53 | 0.01 | 1.35 | —0.58 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 91.5 | 62.4 | 59 | .. | 2.44 | 0.90 |
| Khandwa .. | 93.4 | 64.0 | 63 | .. | 1.75 | 0.71 |
| Akola .. | 96.5 | 67.8 | 32 | .. | 1.69 | 0.01 |
| Amraoti .. | 94.8 | 70.3 | 36 | .. | 1.62 | —0.10 |
| Nagpur .. | 90.9 | 63.9 | 56 | .. | 3.80 | 1.80 |
| Chanda .. | 93.1 | 67.8 | 38 | .. | 2.21 | 0.45 |
| Raipur .. | 90.2 | 67.6 | 54 | .. | 1.89 | 0.37 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 83.4 | 70.3 | 80 | .. | 0.48 | —0.09 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 82.7 | 69.7 | 67 | .. | 0.48 | —0.21 |
| Mormugao .. | 83.1 | 71.9 | 86 | .. | 1.43 | 0.24 |
| Karwar .. | 82.2 | 68.1 | 90 | .. | 5.69 | 3.76 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 94.4 | 61.2 | 44 | .. | 3.22 | 2.39 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 90.8 | 63.3 | 42 | .. | 1.96 | 0.69 |
| Poona .. | 92.2 | 59.3 | 37 | .. | 0.61 | —0.51 |
| Sholapur .. | 94.6 | 66.1 | 33 | .. | 4.87 | 3.36 |
| Bijapur .. | 92.0 | 66.4 | 57 | .. | 4.71 | 3.48 |
| Belgaum .. | 89.0 | 61.5 | 59 | .. | 4.84 | 2.90 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 91.2 | 64.0 | 50 | .. | 2.04 | 0.84 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). .. | 93.6 | 70.9 | 38 | .. | 2.05 | 0.79 |
| Hyderabad .. | 89.6 | 65.3 | 81 | .. | 0.90 | —0.61 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 87.9 | 73.6 | 72 | .. | 3.61 | 0.24 |
| Calicut .. | 87.8 | 74.7 | 90 | .. | 8.13 | 1.72 |
| Cochin .. | 88.9 | 76.0 | 82 | .. | 15.60 | 6.41 |
| Colombo .. | 90.8 | 70.0 | 94 | .. | 16.69 | —6.76 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 86.3 | 69.2 | 56 | .. | 4.09 | —2.58 |
| Bellary .. | 95.2 | 71.1 | 68 | .. | 2.91 | 0.64 |
| Cuddapah .. | 93.0 | 73.3 | 76 | .. | 3.63 | —1.17 |
| Madras .. | 87.1 | 76.7 | 85 | 0.01 | 24.42 | 4.16 |
| Bangalore .. | 87.7 | 66.4 | 51 | .. | 2.14 | —1.62 |
| Coimbatore .. | 94.2 | 71.3 | 95 | 0.04 | 4.05 | —1.26 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 90.1 | 73.1 | 89 | 0.12 | 5.66 | —3.18 |
| Negapatam .. | 81.6 | 74.5 | 91 | 0.77 | 19.47 | —9.67 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 27th February, 1915, was 30·137 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased .01 decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Cullis, C. S. reverts to Bengal.

The Bombay Legislative Council is invited to elect a representative in place of the late Mr. Gokhale by the 30th of April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. S. Scott resigns his appointment in Military Accounts Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Punnett, Collector of Customs, has three months' leave. Mr. E. Sheepshanks becomes attache in Commerce Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Mr. J. M. Jones to be Lieutenant.

To be Captain (Infantry branch),—A. M. Berkley.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Cavalry),—J. A. Brown, W. Harrison, S. C. O'Reilly.

2nd-Lieutenants (Infantry),—S. C. Wilson, H. F. Daw, E. P. Gordon, A. A. Peckham, W. G. H. Templeton, R. L. Craig-Adams, J. W. Gray, H. J. L. Phillips, C. Elliott, W. B. Deconcy, A. B. Cullen.

Captain Field, 69th Punjabis, retires from Service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted as Political officer, Kurdah. Mr. Milner, Superintendent of Public Works, Stores, Madras, is posted to Delhi. T. W. Stewart, Executive Engineer, retires from Service.

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION FINANCES.

A DEFICIT OF TWO AND THREE-QUARTER LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27

The report of the Budget Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Corporation shows a deficit on last year's working of two lakhs and seventyfive thousand rupees as compared with the budget of last year. Receipts of 1915-16 show an increase of about three and a half lakhs which is mainly due to consolidated rates. The committee consider it necessary to reborrow thirteen lakhs during the present year.

## HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Major C. G. Ames, 55th Sikhs, wrote as follows to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Delhi:—"Having recently returned from East Africa with other wounded officers and men, I write to tell you how much we all appreciated the privilege of travelling on the good ship Madras. Colonel Giffard and his staff (both British and Indian were kindness itself and made our voyage a pleasure we shall never forget. We should be glad if you would inform H. E. the Governor how much we all appreciated the splendid gift from the Madras Presidency.

## BENGAL GROUND NUT CROPS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The final memorandum on the groundnut crop of the current season in India to-day issued by the Department of Statistics estimates the total yield at 929,000 tons being an increase of 24 per cent. as compared with the last year

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of week | Day of Month. | WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth. on Sill. ft. in. | LOW WATER. Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth. on Sill. ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | | | Mar. | | |
| S. | 27 | m 9 42 | 25 0 | 27 | m 4 14 | 19 15 |
| Su. | 28 | m 10 41a | 27 0 | 28 | m 4 44 | 16 13 |
| | | m 10 28 | 26 2 | | m 4 44 | 16 6 |
| | | m 11 10a | 28 7 | | m 4 27a | 16 7 |
| M | 1 | m 11 10 | 27 4 | 1 | m 5 14 | 17 41 |
| | | m 11 41a | 29 2 | | m 5 7a | 16 10 |
| Tu | 2 | m 11 50a | 28 2 | 2 | m 5 42 | 16 0 |
| | | | | | m 5 45a | 16 6 |
| W | 3 | m 0 12 | 29 6 | 3 | m 6 13 | 15 1 |
| | | m 0 30a | 28 9 | | m 6 22a | 15 9 |
| Th | 4 | m 0 44 | 29 5 | 4 | m 6 45 | 15 9 |
| | | m 1 12a | 28 10 | | m 6 58a | 16 5 |
| F. | 5 | m 1 17 | 29 0 | 5 | m 7 19 | 14 10 |
| | | m 1 57a | 28 6 | | m 7 35a | 17 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Feb. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| „ 27 (Saturday) | 7h. 0m. | 6h. 43m |
| „ 28 (Sunday) | 7h. 0m. | 6h. 44m |
| Mar. 1 (Monday) | 6h. 59m. | 6h. 44m |
| „ 2 (Tuesday) | 6h. 58m. | 6h. 45m |
| „ 3 (Wednesday) | 6h. 57m. | 6h. 45m |
| „ 4 (Thursday) | 6h. 56m. | 6h. 45m |
| „ 5 (Friday) | 6h. 56m. | 6h. 46m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28·8m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 9h. 2·6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Mch. 24h. 5h. 57·6m. a.m.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 26th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 5. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ... | 29.931 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ... | 77.3 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | 71.2 „ |
| Dew Point ... | 68.5 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | 0.750 „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ... | 2.0 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... | 83.4 „ |
| Minimum do. do. ... | 72.0 „ |
| General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ... | SE,ESE,WNW,NNW. |
| movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ... | 133 Miles |

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. E-11

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AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF SEVERAL OF OUR CUSTOMERS WE HAVE DECIDED TO

EXTEND OUR SALE

FOR 10 DAYS MORE

The Fresh Stock of Japanese Curios, Carved Tables and Corner Stands, Silk Kimonos, Dainty Hand Bags, Cheap Tea Sets, and many more useful Articles which arrived per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" have now been included in the **SALE** and they are offered at a Reduction of

10 to 20 %

Besides several more Numbers have been added to the List of Prizes we are giving away with every purchase of Rs. 5 or over.

We hope this opportunity of securing **FRESH GOODS** at **SALE PRICES** will not be lost by those who value economy.

BESSHO & Co.;

Hornby Road, Fort.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | Rs. 15,00,000 |

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

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THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Feb. 26th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 2,000 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 300 |
| " " Imports | 84,000 |
| Mid. Americans | 4·97 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. | 6.80 |
| New York Official noon call March .. | 8.27 |
| May | 8.50 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m., March .. | 79.8 |
| May | 8.21 |

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 6,000 |
| " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 2,000 |
| " Imports .. .. .. .. | 35,000 |
| Later Sales .. .. .. .. | 2,000 |
| Mid Americans .. .. .. .. | 4.94 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. | 6.80 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th Feb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 35,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June | 4.87 | 4.87 |
| June-July | 4.91 | 4.91 |
| July-Aug. | 4.95 | 4.95 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .... | .... |
| Sept.-Oct. | .... | .... |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.08 | 5.08 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .... | .... |
| Dec.-Jan. | .... | .... |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.15 | 5.15 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26th.

| Months. | Previous closing price | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. | 4.85 | 4.87 |
| June-July. | 4.89 | 4.91 |
| July-Aug. | 4.94 | 4.95 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .. | .. |
| Sept.-Oct. | .. | .. |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.06 | 5.08 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .. | .. |
| Dec.-Jan. | .. | .. |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.13 | 5.15 |

Liverpool, 27th Feb.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June | 4.87 | 4.84 |
| June-July | 4.91 | 4.88 |
| July-Aug. | 4.95 | 4.93 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .... | .... |
| Sept.-Oct. | .... | .... |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.08 | 5.06 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .... | .... |
| Dec.-Jan. | .... | .... |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.15 | 5.13 |

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

| | M.J. | J.A. | O.N. | J.F.16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Feb. Close .. | 4.85 | 4.94½ | 5.09 | 5.13 |
| 26th Feb. Open .. | 4.86 | 4.96 | 5.07 | 5.14½ |
| 26th Feb Close .. | 4.87 | 4.96½ | 5.08 | 5.15 |
| | pl. 2 | pl. 2 | pl. 2 | pl. 2 |

EGYPTIAN

| | May. | July. | Nov. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Feb. Close .. .. | 6.92 | 7.10 | 7.40 | 7.51 |
| 26th Feb. Open .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26th Feb. Close .. .. | 6.92 | 7.10 | 7.40 | 7.51 |

NEW YORK

| | Mch. | May. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. Close .. .. | 8.22 | 8.45 | 8.94 |
| 25th Feb. Close .. .. | 8.26 | 8.50 | 9.00 |
| 26th Feb. 11 a.m. .. .. | 8.32 | 8.53 | 9.03 |
| 26th Feb. Close .. .. | 8.28 | 8.50 | 8.58 |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | Mch. | May. |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. Close .. .. .. | 7 87 | 8.13 |
| 25th Feb. Close .. .. .. | 7.95 | 8.20 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 26th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. .. | 7,000 |
| " Forwarded .. .. .. | 92,000 |
| " Imports .. .. .. .. | 239,000 |
| " Stock .. .. .. | 1,200,000 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 27th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 11,830,000 |
| American Visible Supply | 2,973,000 |
| Total Sales | 41,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 700 |
| Total Speculation | 4,000 |
| Total Export | 4,000 |
| East Indian Stock | 60,000 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 2,800 |
| East Indian Actual Export | 100 |
| East Indian Imports | 3,000 |
| American Afloat | 460,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 14,000 |
| Total Afloat | 528,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Feb. 26th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 53,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 45,000 |
| Futures at New York March .. .. | 8.28 |
| Previous closing price .. .. | 8.26 |
| Futures at New York May .. .. | 8.50 |
| Previous closing price .. .. | 8.50 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 8.35 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 8.35 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. | 7.75 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 7.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans March .. | 7.93 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 7.95 |
| Futures at New Orleans May .. .. | 8.17 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 8.20 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 7 7/8 |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.79.85 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. | 48 7/8 |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports . | 1,846,000 |
| " " " at Interior Ports | 1,121,000 |

New York, Feb. 27th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 39,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 68,000 |
| Futures at New York March .. .. | 8.24 |
| Previous closing price .. .. | 8.28 |
| Futures at New York May .. .. | 8.46 |
| Previous closing price .. .. | 8.50 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 8.35 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 8.35 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. | 7.75 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 7.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans March .. | 7.94 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 7.93 |
| Futures at New Orleans May .. .. | 8.16 |
| Previous price .. .. .. | 8.17 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7)quality) . .. | 7⅞ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | .. 4.79/85 |
| Silver Commercial Bars . .. .. | 48⅞ |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, 26th. Feb

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. .. .. .. | 3.54 |
| F.G. " " .. .. .. | 3.66 |
| Fine " " .. .. .. | 3.78 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownuggur .. .. | 4.18 |
| Good Oomra M. G. .. .. .. | 4.00 |
| F.G. " " .. .. .. | 4.12 |
| Fine " " .. .. .. | 4.24 |
| Good M.G. Oomra .. .. .. | 4.00 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra. .. .. .. | 4.24 |
| Good Broach .. .. .. .. | 4.45 |
| F.G. " .. .. .. .. | 4.60 |
| Fine " .. .. .. .. | 4.75 |

Tone of Cloths: Limited business.
Tone of Yarns: Quiet.

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 26th

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 23 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 1 1/2 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 1 7/8 |
| " Fine Trade Bill 3 months | 4 1/8 |
| " " " " 6 " | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3/4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 7/8 |

London, 27th Feb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | 23 1/16 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 1½ |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 1½ |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 4⅜ |
| " " " " 6 " .. | 4⅜ |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 3/4 |
| " 7 day market loans .. .. | 7/8 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 26th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May | 60/3 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June | 60 |
| Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2/5 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2/3½ |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa FE—60lbs. Paid | 63½ |

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. paid | 53/6 |
| Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; paid | 53/3 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March; | 4/89 |

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull | 7/7/6 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £64½ |
| Copper Braziers | £80½ |
| Yellow Metal | 8 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | 14—0—0 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals):—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally | 30 |
| English best Selected Copper | 71½ |

London, Feb. 27th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April May; | 60½ |
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; | 59¾ |
| F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2 5 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2/3½ |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. paid | 62½ |

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. | 48/9 |

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.; Hull | £7-7-6 |

# MARKET REPORTS.

## COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Market was very quiet to-day and in contracts there was practically nothing to report, business being mainly confined to some transfers from March to April and May.

The dullness prevailing was reflected in prices, which dropped a point or two nominally. Good Broach being quoted at Rs. 195/8.

Ready cotton ruled quiet, relieved by an occasional enquiry here and there for high grade cotton and stapled descriptions.

In the evening a better tone was reported from the bazaar and prices all-round were reported to be a upee up, but this lacsk confirmation.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March)..... Rs 196/8.
Fully Good Bengal (March) ..... Rs. 132.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916). Rs. 171/8.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (March)... Rs. 159.

### ARRIVALS.

26th Feb. 1915.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 5,722 |
| Central India | 1,736 |
| Barsi & Nagpur | 2,637 |
| Berar | 8,106 |
| Central Provinces | 5,908 |
| Dhollera | 380 |
| Broach | 1,502 |
| Compta & Dharwar | 159 |
| Westerns | 191 |
| Bengal & N. W. Provinces | 1,779 |
| Rajputana | 501 |
| Sind | .. |
| Total.... | 25,264 |
| Total for 1 day | 25,264 |
| " to date since 1st Sept. 1914.. | 994,108 |
| " same time last season..... | 1,850 457 |

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

| | Day's Total. 1 days. | Since 1st Jan 1915 | Same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bls. | Bls. | Bls. |
| Cotton | 25,264 Owts. | 25,264 Owts. | 751,482 Owts. | 959 976 Owts. |
| Wheat | 4,549 | 4,549 | 367,856 | 239,795 |
| Linseed | 2,122 | 2,122 | 69,276 | 243,637 |
| Rape, Sal, Mustard Seeds | 841 | 841 | 54,679 | 18 796 |
| Gingellyseed | 2,430 | 2,430 | 148,616 | 69,456 |
| Poppyseed | .. | .. | 167 | 2,146 |
| Groundnuts | 2,376 | 2,376 | 264,093 | 465,940 |
| Castorseed | 2,503 | 2,503 | 199,057 | 336,137 |
| Rice | 65,195 | 65,195 | 917,829 | 459,839 |
| Myrabollams | 1,085 | 1,085 | 131,876 | 172,806 |
| Cotton seed | 20,917 | 20,917 | 734 225 | 1419,855 |
| Mowrasced | 11 | 11 | 11.144 | 9,07. |
| Gram | 2,321 | 2,321 | 59,611 | 57,341 |
| Jowari | 9,103 | 9,103 | 188,958 | 270,782 |
| Barley | .. | .. | 5,442 | 4,515 |
| Maize | .. | .. | 1,707 | 429 |

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 4d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4d. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 5 5-16d. |
| Do. 4 m-s. do | 1s. 4 3-8d. |
| Francs 3 m-s. do | 173 |
| 60 d-s. Hongkong | 129½ |
| 60 Do Shanghai | 164 |
| 60 d-s Yokohama | 146½ to 147½ |

### BULLION.

We quote:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24-9-3 |
| Australian do | 24-0-0 |
| Bombay do | 24-0-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15-9-3 |
| English Dragoons | 15-0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 59-6-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Financial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The cotton mill share market stood almost unchanged to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares remained slightly easy.

In mill shares Standards were placed at Rs. 857½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,050, David at Rs. 510 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 365.

Colabas changed hands at Rs. 1,325 for April. Simplex improved to Rs. 263¾ c. d. Sun Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 100.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,567½.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood stationary at Rs. 90. Deferred opened at Rs. 175 but closed at Rs. 172.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,175. Preference stood firm at Rs. 1,147½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 855.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares remained firm at Rs. 207.

Gujrat Railway shares were quoted at Rs 135. Central Provinces (old issue) at Rs. 117 Sara Sirajgunj changed hands at Rs. 74½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 23.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares were placed at Rs. 14½.

In Press shares Manmars were quoted at Rs. 197½.

Katni preference shares stood at Rs. 101.

Alcock and Ashdown shares declined to Rs. 193.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 92½-4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 97.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat. White Pessi 85 per cent. | Rs. 7-5, R. D. Per cwt. |
| White Delhi, | Rs. 7-0-3, R. D. Per cwt. |
| Red Hard 50 per cent. May-April | Rs. 6-15, R. D. Per cwt. |
| Yellow Hard 50 per cent. May-April | Rs. 47, B. T. per candy. |
| Linseed. Ready | Rs. 6-9 B. T. per cwt. |
| Rapseed. Brown Katni | Rs. 6-15. B. T. per cwt. |
| Yellow Gujerat | Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt. |
| Poppyseed. Ready | Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt. |
| Groundnuts. Sholapur | Rs. 29, B. T. per candy. |
| Madras | Rs. 30, B. T. per candy. |
| Mowraseed. | Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt. |
| Castorseed. Ready | Rs. 5-14-6, R. D. Per cwt. |
| Forward A.-May | Rs. 5-12, R. D. Per cwt. |
| Cottonseed. | Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt. |
| Teelseed. Bold White 85 per cent. | Rs. 8-8, R. D. Per cwt. |
| White sm. gr. 15 per cent. | Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy. |
| Black Katni | Rs. 38, B. T. per candy. |
| Mughi | Rs. 41, B. T. per candy. |
| Yellow Hingunghat | Rs. 44, B. T. per candy. |
| Red Jubbulpore | Rs. 39, B. T. per candy. |

### MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on February 4th, say:—

GOLD.

Receipts were announced by the Bank of England as under:—

January 28th, £768,000 in bar gold.
February 4th, £113,000, in bar gold.

A further sum of £1,000,000 was set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, making the total in that Reserve £23,500,000.

During the week the reduction on balance at the Bank is therefore £119,000.

SILVER.

The undertone remains good, and prices have moved very little.

For six successive days, namely, from the 27th January to the 2nd February inclusive, the price remained at 22 5/8d. yesterday eased ¼d. to 22¼d. but returned to 22 5/8d. to-day.

Business has been for some time past on a very narrow footing. The fall that took place yesterday was evidence of this fact, for some China selling, though very limited in amount, at once sufficed to turn the scale downward.

The Indian Bazaars have been buying, but not so actively as during the last few weeks.

Indian advices under date of January 9th give the reasons for this activity:—

"There has been a brisk demand for ready silver all the week, the offtake averaging 140 bars a day. Low prices, rumours of an increase in the duty and a marriage season are, we believe, the reasons for the improved demand."

Another reason may have been some apprehension that the Suez Canal might not be available for traffic for a while, pending the departure of the excursion from the East upon its return journey.

An Indian Currency Return for January 31st gave details as follow, in lacs of rupees:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in Circulation | 60,25 |
| Reserve in Silver Coin | 30,30 |
| Gold Coin and Bullion | 8,30 |
| East Indian Securities | 10,00 |
| Gold in England | 7,65 |
| Securities in England | 4,00 |

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,800 bars, the same number as last week.

Statistics for January are appended:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest Price | 22 15/16 cash |
| Lowest Price | 22 9/16 cash |
| Average Price | 22.73 cash |

On the first and last working days of the month 22 5/8d. was fixed.

A shipment of 850,000 ozs. has been made from San. Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

January 29, 22 5/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

January 30, 22 5/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

February 1, 22 5/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

February 2, 22 5/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

February 3, 22 1/2 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

February 4, 22 5/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 22.605 cash.

Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz.- std. 77/9.

French gold coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. gold coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation for cash delivery to-day is the same as that fixed a week ago.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The share market here yesterday was again entirely taken up with jute mill shares in which excited bidding took place and a general advance in price was registered. Large business was reported at full rates and the market closed firm. Coal shares were somewhat neglected and prices in consequence ruled slightly easier.

The following are some of the transactions in jute:—Alliance (ord.) 125, 136, Alliance (pref.) 100; Barnagore 75, 76; Belvedere (ord) 120, 123; Clive (ord.) 61-4, 61-8, 62; Delta (ord.) 166, 167; Empire (pref.) 100, 101; Empire (ord.) 11-8, 11-12, 12, 12-6; Fort William (ord.) 67, 68, 69, 70; Fort Gloster (ord.) 168, 170, 171; Hooghly (pref.) 10-4, 10-8; Hooghly (ord.) 13, 13-4, 13-8, 13-12; Howrah (ord.) 119, 120, 121; Kamarhatty (ord.) 140-8, 141-8; Northbrook (ord.) 13-4, 13-6; Soorah 92, 95.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam (ord.) 12-8, 12-12; Clive Building (debs.) 101; Hosiarpur-doab Railway 5 p.; India General (ord.) 142-8, Sara Sirajgunj Railway 1 p.

Government Securities.—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92-2.

LATER.

The Calcutta share market was again absorbed in dealings in jute mill scrip which ruled steady but with less business passing, some shares improving in market valuation specially noticeable in the case of ten rupee stock. A small business was transacted in coal shares at last prices. The market will be closed until the 2nd March.

The following are amongst to-day's transactions:—

*Coal*:—Bhalgora 24/12 25; Kosoonda 18; Rameegunge 22; Teetulmuri 9/12.

*Tea*:—East India 80, 81.

*Miscellaneous*:—Great Eastern Hotel 135.

*Government Paper*:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92/2.

### DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

POSTPONEMENT OF EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCES REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

It is stated that the accused who were sentenced to capital punishment in the Delhi Conspiracy cases applied to the Secretary of State for the postponement of the execution of their sentences pending an appeal to the Privy Council, but Lord Crewe has refused to interfere.

They have appealed through the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to the Viceroy for clemency so that their sentences may be commuted. The Chief Commissioner has intimated to the counsel that their appeal has been duly forwarded.

### "LOYAL GAZETTE" APPEAL DISMISSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The appeal of Sirdar Amar Singh against the order of the Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 in the case of the "Loyal Gazette" was heard before a special bench of the Chief Court consisting of Justice Sir Donald Johnstone, Justice Chevis and Justice Le Rossignol on Friday. After hearing the arguments of the pleader for the appellants their Lordships without calling upon the Government Advocate dismissed the appeal with costs.

### THE "COMRADE."

APPEAL AGAINST FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The appeal of Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor and Proprietor of the "Comrade," against the forfeiture of security under the Press Act comes on for hearing before the Chief Court on March 3.

In concluding their review on the report of the administration of the District Municipalities in the Presidency during 1913-14 the Madras Government remarks that the general standard of administration remained much the same as in the previous year, a fair degree of efficiency being attained in the majority of cases.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

February 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakdara | Sparrow | Busreh |
| Pundua | Andressou | Durban |
| Linza | Cutbush | Karachi |
| Kincraig | Abbott | Delagoa Bay |

February 28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moldavia | Thompson | Australian Ports |

## DEPARTURES.

February 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru | Kurazumi | Yokkaichi |
| Bahrein | Bonnet | Aden. |
| Chinkoa | Reddock | Middlesbro |
| Subedar | Crebbin | Calcutta |
| Moldavia | Thompson | London |

The following vessels received their port clearances on Saturday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers | Bombay Maru | for | Yokkaichi |
| | Bahrein | for | Aden |
| | Moldavia | for | London |
| " | Chinkoa | for | Middlesbro |
| " | Subedar | for | Calcutta |

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, having left that port on the 24th February with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andresson, arrived here on Saturday from Durban, having left that port on the 2nd February, with a general cargo and 24 saloon and 431 deck passengers.

S. S. Kincraig:—The s.s. Kincraig, 2,382 tons, Captain C. J. Abbott, arrived here on Saturday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain K. Kurazumi, sailed yesterday for Yokkaichi, via Singapore, Hongkong and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Bahrein:—The s.s. Bahrein, 1,403 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain P. W. Reddock, sailed yesterday for Middlesbro, via Port Said and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Subedar:—The s.s. Subedar, 3,067 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Moldavia, 4,930 tons, Captain Thompson, arrived here yesterday morning from the Australian ports, with passengers and cargo. She sailed in the same afternoon for London via intermediate ports with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 25th instant.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's China mail steamer Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 8th February and called at intermediate ports, with a cargo of tea, silk, wines and general goods on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1915

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D & E Tosun Maru | Nurkone | N. Y. Kaisha. |
| P Argyle | Wood | W. & A Graham & Co |
| H Lawoe | Smith | Dada Miya Khandwarai |
| K Egyptian (Transport) | Paine | T. M. & Co |
| M Bordie | Evans | T M & Co |
| N Dido | Wilkinson | J. F & Co |
| P New Zealand (Transport) | Paine | M M. & Co |
| Mahanadi | M Ismail | B. S. N Co |
| Satranji | Hossein | |
| Sabarmati | Sabudin | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Daisai Maru | Paino | H. A. G Hossein |
| 2 Olympia | Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 5 Caledonia | Dowell | P & O. Co |
| 6 Menderson Maru | Harle | N. Y. Kaisha. |
| Newby Hall | Lloyd | K. N. & Co |
| 9 Abydos | Davis | H. G Carsum & Co |
| 10 & 11 Chantala | Hill | M. M. & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Umeta | Moxon | M. M. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taiyabi | Cottrell | B. E. Collin & Co |

H. W. P. D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | Sabudin | B. S N. Co. |
| Saraswati | Nole | |
| Satranji | Hossein | |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunfels | Northcote | Prize Vessel |
| Chakdara | Sparrow | B. I S. N. Co |
| Clan Gordon | Walker | J. F. & Co |
| Ecosia | Green | W & A. G. & Co |
| Gallia | McIntyre | J. M. & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | A. S. N. & Co |
| Kincraig | Abbott | |
| Olympia | Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Pundua | Andressau | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Steinjurm | Wilson | |
| Salsette | Armitage | P. & O. Co. |
| Ulisa | Aot ok | M. M. & Co |
| Varsova | Sharpe | M M. & Co. |
| Acsia | Denne | B. I. S. N. Co |

## EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 3 bales, wool. B. Hurbhum; 150 bales, wool, E. Mohomed; 36 bales, wool, 50 bales, goat hair, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 75 bales, cottonfly, 11 bales, cotton waste, 19 bales, cotton rope waste, K. Visram & Co; 9,000 qwts., wheat, Ralli Bros.

Alesia (s) 2,600 tons, manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 200, bales cotton waste, C. Peraj & Co.; 50 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros., 434 bales, hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 57 cwts., wooden shooks, 19 cwts. iron hoops, 20 cwts., wooden head staves, S. S. Miranda.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 2,000 cwts., mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Egyptian Transport, (s) 1,500 cwts, castorseed, 916 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s) 40 cwts., cashewnuts, Volkart Bros,

FOR LONDON.

Calendonia (s) 25 bales, cowhides, Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman; 105 cwts., gum arabic, J. Nurbheram & Co.; 210 cwts., gum arabic, S. Cooverjee & Co.; 28 cases, bristles, Grindlay & Co.; 70 cwts., deerhorns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 9 cwts., malbar canes, D. S. Postwalla; 2 bales, cowhides, E. Sewjee; 4 bales, animal hair, 25 cwts., fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 22 bales, sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 12 bales, cowhides, 17 cases, sheep and goat skins, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 160 bales, cowhides, Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Elsa.

Chinkoa (s) 50 bales, hemp, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido (s) 1,024 cwts., myrabolums, R. Dorabjee & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Egyptian Transport (s) 1,500 cwts., castor-Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, H. M. Metha & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 1,300 cwts., onjons, R. E. Dadachanjee & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton. G. G. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Mandasan Maru (s) 300 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 800 bales, cotton G. G. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Mandasan Maru (s) 22 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mandasan Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Tosan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, H. Meggie & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 150 bales, cotton J. A. Begbie & Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranie & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosan Maru (s) 2,00 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Tosan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Newby Hall from Glasgow and Newport, Agents, K. Nixon & Co., 131 bales, cotton yarn, 3 bales, 782 cases, cotton goods, 18 casks, zinc chloride, 15 casks, salammoniac, 20 kegs, bicarbonate soda, 80 barrels, copperas, 9 casks, bichromate of potash, 49 casks, sulphate of alumina, 48 drums, composition, 26 cases, vitriol, 25 barrels coal pitch, 124 barrels, 513 runlets, 86 casks, tar, 250 casks, coal tar and pitch, 160 kegs, 45 cases, 40 drums, paint, 65 hogsheads, 100 cases, ale, 225 cases, beer, 10 cases, gin, 20 cases, rum, 37 cases, spirits, 90 cases, 2 hogsheads, wine, 3,188 cases, 4 casks, 13 hogsheads, whisky, 4 cases, cigarette, 3 cases, 159 bales, paper, 200 bales, old newspaper, 5 casks, vinegar, 75 cases, pickles, 3 bales, carpets, 31 bales, canvas.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 1 case, olive oil, 1 cask, wine, 6 cases, anilin indigo, 30 cases, window glass, 2 boxes, gold coins, 32 boxes, bar gold, 4 boxes, specie, 3 boxes, 1,595 bars, silver.

## STATE AID TO INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

URGED BY U. P. INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 28.

The first annual general meeting of the United Provinces Indian Chamber of Commerce was held last evening. The Hon. Lala Bishambhar Nath Rai Bahadur, Vice-President of the Chamber, presided in the absence, owing to indisposition, of the President, Rai Prayag Narain Bahadur. The Chairman devoted a considerable portion of his address to the discussion of industrial problems arising out of the present war. He did not see how certain indigenous industries could be developed so as to withstand foreign competition without a modification in the present fiscal policy of the Government and its adoption to suit the economic conditions of the country. He advocated the giving of State aid and guarantees under certain conditions for the development of new industries. Capital, admittedly shy in India, would not be forthcoming unless the people were convinced that the enterprise was such that Government considered its success reasonably probable and was prepared to help the undertaking materially. He expressed regret at the non-acceptance by the Government of the resolution moved by Raja Khusalpal Singh in the Imperial Legislative Council. The speaker criticised the Hon. Mr. Clarke's speech at some length, pointing out that a beginning even on a small scale could have been made without in any way straining the resources of the Government of India. He said that experts would be available if sufficient inducements were offered to them. The speaker also advocated state aid to joint stock banks in times of emergency. He approved of the embargo placed on the export of wheat.

Dealing with Municipal questions, the speaker advocated the revision of the constitution of the Cawnpore Municipal Board which was more than a quarter of a century old, during which period Cawnpore had expanded by leaps and bounds, many new industries having come into existence in the interval. The speaker also advocated the provision of certain number of technical scholarships to be given to students for going through a course of practical training in special subjects in factories in India.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who seconded the adoption of the committee's report, referred to the present position of Joint Stock Banks and the question of Government assistance to them. He pointed out the unsatisfactory state of the present arrangements as there was no representation of Indian interest on the Directorate of the Presidency Banks.

The report was adopted and a new committee elected for the ensuing year.

## SADARGHAT SHOOTING CASE.

MAJORITY FOUND ACCUSED NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 27.

The Sessions trial of Aditya, the accused in the Sadarghat shooting case, was concluded before Mr. Twidell to-day. The Jury unanimously acquitted the accused of conspiracy and were divided on other counts. The majority found the accused not guilty desiring to give him the benefit of doubt. A minority of two found the accused guilty under

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

**TO-DAY.**

**Holi Holiday.**

**Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the performance at the America-India Cinema.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 2.**

**Wilson College Literary Society: Lecture on "The Limitations of Democracy," by Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc., Bar.-at-Law, College Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m.**

**Bombay Corporation's Dinner to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.**

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Grain Merchants' Association, Election of Trustee of the Port, Musjid Bunder Road, 5-40 p.m.
Caledonia Merrymakers' Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Fund, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.,
Maharastra Natak Mandali, performance of "Sawai Madhavrao," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAR. 4.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" and meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Council Meeting.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Public Meeting of Condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

**Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.**

**America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.**

**Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.**

**Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 and 9-45.**

**Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**

**Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.**

**Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**

## Domestic Occurrences.

*(The charge for all such notices is Rs. 2. A remittance must accompany the announcement).*

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—On 26th February at Claremont—Malabar Hill the wife of the Hon. Capt. W. L. Graham of a son.

HUGHESGIBB—On the 17th January, 1915, at at 9, Regent's Court, N.W. the wife of Captain C. P. Hughes-Gibb, R.A. (British Expeditionary Force)—a daughter.

ADSHEAD—On the 10th instant, at Karachi, the wife of A. Adshead, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—GAMBLIN—On the 14th February, at the Church of the Sacred Name, Bombay, Reginald Johnson Adams, Indian Police to Marei Louise Gamblin, *nee* Cleton.

POOLEY—CORTES-SMITH—On the 26th January, at St. John's Church, Putney Hill, by the Rev. Canon Rivington, Vicar, James Price Favell, second son of the late Charles James Pooley, Manchester, and of Mrs. Pooley, Glebelands Road, Knutsford, to Mercedes, only daughter o the late Francis Smith, Gold Coast, and of Mrs. Cortes Smith, Gibraltar.

WALKER—HUGHES-GIBB—On the 16th February, at St. Ann's Church, Indore, by the Rev. P. J. Molony, Capt. C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras, only son of Mrs. Walker, of The Manor House, South Cerney, Gloustershire, to Dorothy Frances, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Gibb of Tarrant Gunville Manor, Blandford, Dorset.

DEATHS.

BROOKING—On the 19th January, 1915, at Mount Dallas, Paignton, Emma, widow of Captain A. Brooking, Royal Indian Marine, and daughter of the late Rev, John Tracey, Vicar of Dartmouth, aged 77.

COLLINS—On 20th February, at Caicutta, Celene Delphine Mable Collins (Maternity Nurse), the dearly loved fourth daughter of Mrs. Isabel D'Cruz and the late Edmond D'Cruz Indigo Planter, Jessore District, Bengal. Deeply regretted.

HUTTON—On the 19th January, at 80, Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, London the Rev, David Hutton, late of Mirzapur.

SHAW—Or the 28th January, at Hil'sfield, St. John's Gardens, London, W., in her 58th year Catherine Matilda Frances (Katie), the beloved wife of H. Shuldham Shaw of Greystones, Ireland and Moheema, Assam.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Mar. 1.

Parades for week ending March 6th.
To-day Monday 1st.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. Signalling Class at the Camp Riding School. Dress.—Mufti.
Tuesday 2nd—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Wednesday 3rd.—Fort 7-15 a.m. "A" and "B" Troops. Rendezvous Fort Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Thursday 4th.—Fort 5-30 p.m. Parade at the Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
Firday 5th. Santa Cruz 7 a.m. Signalling Class at the Camp Riding School. Dress—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March First parade at Camp, Santa Cruz, Saturday 6th March. 5-30 p.m.
The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp, viz:—A season ticket for Rs. 5 (with deposit of Re. 1, which will be refunded on expiration of ticket); application to be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Mar. 1.

Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 2 N.-C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. On and from 24th instant with the exception of Sunday, 28th and Monday, March 1st, on which nights "C" Company will furnish the Guards. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles.
Next for duty.—"G" Company, commencing Wednesday night, March 3rd.
80. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending March 6th:—
"A" Company.—Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Company Drill at Headquarters. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"D" Company.—Tuesday, at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph quarters.
"E" Company.—No parades, Motor Cyclists parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets.
"F" Company.—No parade.
"G" Company.—Recruits and Special Reserve.—Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve Parade.—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Regular Army Recruiting.—Members of this Corps desirous of enlisting into the Regular Army should apply for information to the Adjutant 2/6th Devon Regiment Colaba, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers (will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. Monday.

## PASSENGERS BY S. S. CITY OF CAIRO.

The following is the list of passengers per S. S. City of Cairo, Commander, F. W. Parker, R.N.R., R.D., which left Liverpool on the 7th of February and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Mrs. W G Barnett Miss M Browne, Mrs Bailey and infant, Mrs R W Dyer, Rev C F Emery, Mrs Emery, Mr E W Fritchley, Mrs Fritchley, Mr C E Fritchley, Mr M D Fritchley, Mrs G W Hooley, Miss M C Hooley, Miss Harry, Mrs J McAdams, three children, three infants, Mrs. F A Polley and boy, Mr H G Rawlins, Mrs L C M Saul, Staff Sgt W Scales, Mrs Scales, Miss Scrobkie, Mr Wm Thomson, Mrs Thomson and child. Miss Thomson, Miss D Thomson, Miss J Thomson, Mrs Turner and two daughters, Miss F White, Mrs Whitling, three girls and infant, Mrs. Wyatt and Miss Wyatt.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Miss Clark, Rev Dr M N Dhalla, Mrs Dhalla, Mr J Ellinger, Miss G I Ellinger, Mrs Gostling and infant, Mrs T J McMahon and child, Miss Stuart and Mrs A J Ward.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Rev C P Horn, Mrs Horn and Miss E A Spron.

Port Said to Bombay:—Mr. P Painderli and Mr C A Yanussaki.

Port Said to Karachi:—Mr S N Damala.

## THE NEXT MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Nellore with the outward Mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th idem. This means another late mail, and it will probably be next Monday before the vessel arrives.

## LADIES' BRANCH OF THE N. I. A.

A general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will be held at Government House on Monday next, March 8th, at 5 p.m., (S.T.). Members are requested to be present punctually and to see that voting lists are forwarded before the 8th March, and not as mis-printed March 17th.

## WILSON COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Historical Society Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond), F.R.C.S., Bar-at-law, of the Government College of Commerce, will deliver a lecture on "The Limitations of Democracy," to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. in the College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.I.E., will preside.

## REPORTED THEFTS.

Kalyanji Hirji, residing on the fourth floor of a house in De Souza Street, Mandvi, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 945 from a cupboard in his room, which was forced open during his absence on Friday.

Agnes Benjamin, residing at Chandanwadi, has reported the disappearance from her box of ornaments of the value of Rs. 425.

## PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) was held on 28th February, at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, when Mr. R. P. Karkaria presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary then read the report of the work of the Association during 1914, which was duly adopted.

The Association has undertaken the preparation and publication of a small vocabuary of some Gujarati words of every day use with correct orthography for the use and guidance of its members and other writers. The invested funds of the Association and the cash balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 522-8-5, while last year the same amounted to Rs. 451-9-4.

## MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Corouer, held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday touching the death of Kala Vila, a Hindu boy, aged 5, residing with his parents at Koliwada.

The evidence showed that on the 11th instant the deceased was playing on the tram lines at the foot of Carnac Bridge when a motor car, belonging to Mr. Vernon Reed of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, came up. The driver sounded the horn, the car got near, the deceased suddenly ran in front of it and was knocked down, one of the wheels passing over him. The car, which was going about eight miles an hour, was stopped at once, and the boy picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he subsequently died.

Mr. Reed said he did not think the driver could have avoided the deceased. The brakes were on when the car struck him and it stopped about its length beyond the deceased.

Police Sepoy No. 2470B deposed that the car was not going fast, and the driver had turned the car to one side to avoid the deceased. The horn was also sounded.

The medical evidence was to the effect that the deceased had sustained three contused wounds on the head. He showed symptoms of tetanus and died on Friday. Dr. McQueen, House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, was of opinion that death was due to tetanus following the injuries. The wounds themselves did not cause death.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following injuries received by the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

The Indian Christian Association Public condolence meeting in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the Student Branch Y. M. C. A. Girgaum 6 p.m. Annual Gathering of Christian Students 6-30 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR.

The programme at the Excelsior Theatre last night was a pleasant and well-balanced one. Handsford and Reed, who provide the new vaudeville turn, are very entertaining duettists and dancers. The singing and dancing was very much appreciated by a large audience, but their big turn is the Human Marionettes. This is an exceedingly clever act, and caused roars of laughter.

The cinema pictures deal mostly with the war, and are a fine and realistic selection. The Kinemacolour film shows scenes of Russian cities which are of great interest at this juncture, while Wiffles in a new comedy provides the lighter part of the picture programme.

### PALACE OF VARIETIES.

**CHARITY PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.**

As will be seen from the advertisement, the 10 o'clock show of the Palace Theatre of Varieties will take place to-night at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao. The proceeds will be given in aid of the widow and children of the late Sergeant-Instructor Mayber, R.E. The late Sergeant-Instructor was twenty years in Bombay, and his family are really deserving of generous support at the hands of the charitable public.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. GOKHALE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Dr. N. H. Chocksey Presidency Association presiding.

The annual report among other things stated as follows:—

A new departure made during the year was that of holding clinical meetings in addition to the ordinary monthly meetings. Six such meetings were held at the premises of Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s at Lamington Road.

A letter was forwarded to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India (in continuation of the representation on the Medical services) indicating what economics could be effected in the cost of the Medical services in India, if the suggestions of the Union were given effect to in filling up the posts of civil surgeons and other appointments in the Sanitary, Scientific and miscellaneous departments.

The Royal Commission was also approached for the recognition by Government of the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University as qualifying for appointments as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers of the first class in the recently constituted Indian Sanitary Services.

The views of the Managing Committee with regard to the proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay were considered at a general meeting. The union strongly supported the Government scheme of associating the School of Tropical Medicine with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory instead of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital. His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech closing a private conference with the President was pleased to assure him that so long as he remained at the head of Government, he would see that the best men, irrespective of service, class or race would be appointed to the posts in connection with the proposed school.

After the outbreak of war in Europe and the mobilisation of troops, and field hospitals in India, the Union in conformity with the views expressed by its President before the Royal Commission, that under any such grave emergency the Indian Medical profession would be ready to come forward and volunteer its services as patriotic citizens, and realizing that the time had arrived for it to fulfil its undertaking, opened a provisional Bombay Medical Volunteer Register with the result that about 130 qualified men immediately expressed their desire to offer their services and many applied directly to the Director-General of the I. M. S. as also to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The President conveyed to the local Government this respectful offer of professional services. Government was pleased to gratefully acknowledge the same and requested him to furnish them with the names, qualifications and addresses of those who had thus volunteered, which was accordingly done. And at the same time the Union expressed its gratitude to the Government for the acceptance of its offer. In reply thereto, the Government was pleased to request the President to convey their acknowledgments to the medical gentlemen who had expressed their willingness to serve Government and to inform them that the question of utilising their services would be considered when occasion arose. The Managing Committee is glad to note that the efforts of the union have resulted in four of them having been appointed to military service with the temporary rank of Lieutenants I. M. S. Six more have been appointed with similar ranks, in connection with the Bombay Presidency General Hospital at Alexandria, whilst four others have been doing duty as hon. physicians and surgeons at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital at Bombay. Several from Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Karachi, Poona, Madras, etc., have been similarly appointed to military duty; the number of temporary commissions thus given in India does not fall short of about 50. Commissions have also been conferred upon Indian Medical men residing in Great Britain.

It will thus be seen that the independent Medical Profession in India has not failed to rise to the occasion in coming to the aid of Government.

The total expenditure of the library amounted to Rs. 1,367-12-6. The sum of Rs. 1,024 was contributed from the fund of the Union; the balance of Rs. 343-12-6 was given by the Trustees of the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit Medical Union Library being the interest of the securities, (Rs. 9,500) invested in their names. In addition to the abovementioned contribution, the rent, the salaries of the clerk and peons and other library charges were also defrayed by the Union.

The Report was approved and adopted.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

The President then moved a Resolution expressing the Union's deep sense of grief at the irrparable loss the country had sustained in the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, in whom India had lost a noble son, a great national asset a staunch and self-sacrificing patriot, and the independent medical profession a zealous well-wisher ever keen for its advancement and welfare.

The resolution was carried in silence, all the members standing. It was then resolved to communicate the hesolution to the family of the deceased.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## MR. GOKHALE'S ASHES.

### CONSIGNED TO SACRED GANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

The ashes of the late Mr. Gokhale arrived at Allahabad last night from Poona and were conveyed in procession through the city to the Sangam and immersed in the river after the usual ceremonies. An immense concourse of people followed the remains, which were carried on a platform surmounted by an enlarged photograph of the deceased and covered with flowers. The leaders of every community were present and the scene was impressive throughout. Arrangements under the direction of Pundit Rama Kant Malaviya were very satisfactory. The High Court, District Courts, Public Offices, Schools and many shops were closed to enable every one to join the procession. This mark of respect on the part of the Government has been much appreciated.

## CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

On Thursday a largely attended public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Hose, Commissioner of Agra, to mourn the loss of Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Hose, in his opening speech, praised Mr. Gokhale and said he was perhaps the greatest man India has produced. Mr. Ferguson, District Magistrate, was present. It was a gathering representative of all creeds. An elegy in Urdu was read by Professor Ali Ahmed Khan. A resolution was passed expressing grief at the untimely demise, and it was also proposed that a fitting memorial be raised to the memory of the departed patriot.

At Amraoti a crowded meeting of the citizens was held at Ganesh Theatre to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale. The Hon. Mr. Standen, Commissioner of Berar, presided. A resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Joshi expressing its profound grief was passed.

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

A public meeting in Karachi has passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Karachi record their profound sorrow and deep sense of the loss sustained by the peoples of India in the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, whose unselfish life and continuous devotion in the service of his country are a shining example to the whole Empire."

BARODA, Feb. 27.

At a crowded meeting at Baroda the following resolution was passed:—"This public meeting expresses the great sorrow felt throughout the whole of India at the premature death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and conveys its heartfelt sympathy to his daughters in their sad bereavement." Divan Bahadur Samarth presided.

Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Manubhai, Amatya, Justices Khandalawala and Sharang Pani, Mrs. Harlekar, Mr. Kantawala, and Professor Joshi.

## SIR JAMES MESTON'S EULOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

A large representative and influential public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held this evening on the lawn opposite Kaiserbagh to mourn the demise of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. About five to six thousand people were present including his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to the Government, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Rajas of Mahmudabad and Jahangirabad, Raja Rampal Singh, and several other Talukdars and representatives from the principal cities of the provinces.

The Raja of Jahangirabad proposed and Rai Bahadur Munshi Pragnarain Bhargava seconded the election of the Lieut.-Governor to the chair.

Sir James Meston delivered a highly eulogistic speech briefly describing the many merits and valuable public services of Mr. Gokhale. His Honour said that after the last sad rites had been performed with the immersion of the ashes in the sacred river, nothing was left for them but to mourn the irreparable loss they had sustained. He himself had accepted with gratitude their invitation to presido over that meeting as that afforded him an opportunity of paying that small tribute to one whom he knew well and respected greatly in the enlarged Council. Mr. Gokhale naturally and automatieally became what the present Law Member called the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Gokhale himself repudiated that description and described the non-official members as advisers and critics. Mr. Gokhale had an unequalled gift of criticism and analysis. His Honour said he had constantly to cross swords with him and it was to him a profound pleasure and great pride to do so. Mr. Gokhale's one constant desire was to arrive at the truth. H had been looking forward to a visit from Mr. Gokhale but unfortunately that was not to be. The qualities of Mr. Gokhale that impressed him most were extraordinary capacity for work, splendid parts united to great industry and profound and detailed knowledge of subjects. He was fastidious in the employment of political weapons and never did or tolerate anything mean or underhand. He had the highest courage, burning love for his country and great belief in its destiny. In conclusion his Honour wished that some part of Mr. Gokhale's high, pure and fiery spirit might descend on others for the future welfare of India.

Messages of regret were received from the Hon. Pundit Bishen Narain Dhar, Mr. Louis Stuart, additional Judicial Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Lovett, Commissioner, Lucknow, Mr. Jopling, Deputy Commissioner, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the Raja of Pertabgarh.

The first resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of India's noblest son, most selfless patriot and foremost statesman was moved by the Hon. Raja of Muhmudabad, who said that the future might produce many Gokhales but now there was none in the country to fill his place. The Raja expressed his conviction that there could be no better memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale than strengthening of the Servants of India Society. Among those who seconded and supported the resolution were Sayid Wazir Hossein, Sheikh Yusuf Hossen Khan and Pundit Jagat Narain.

The resolution was carried in solemn silence.

A resolution sympathising with the Servants of India Society was moved by Pundit Gokarn Nath Misra and seconded by Moulvi Nizamuddin Hasen and adopted.

Another resolution expressed cordial approval of the suggestion of an all-India Memorial. Mr. Mirza Samiulla Begg in moving this resolution referred to Mr. Gokhale's attitude towards the Mahomedans and said how completely he had won the confidence of the Mahomedan community. The other speakers on this resolution expressed their views that the memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale should take the form of strengthening the Servants of India Society.

This morning there was a mourning procession in which a large number of people including all the students of the city went bare-footed to the Gomti and bathed.

## THE BOMBAY MEETING.

The meeting in Bombay to express condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale will take place next Friday at 5-30 p. m. H. E. the Governor will preside.

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

### ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 27.

The Secretary of the Servants of India Society has issued the following statement to the Press in accordance with the last wish of the late Mr. Gokhale:—"The Members of the Servants of India Society assembled at the Head Quarters in Poona soon after his death and have during the last few days been engaged in making the arrangements rendered necessary by that unexpected and lamentable event. As the first member Mr. Gokhale had under the constitution held the direction of its affairs in his own hands for life, but from the beginning he had foreseen that after him the members might perhaps find it more convenient to appoint a President for a limited period only and provision had been made in the Constitution to that effect. Under this provision the members have resolved that the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Senior Member of the Madras Branch of the Society and Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, should be their president for three years. Mr. Gokhale had expressed a desire that Mr. Gandhi should also be asked to attend the deliberations. Accordingly he and Mrs. Gandhi have been staying with the Members since the 22nd instant. After much deliberation it has been decided, owing to certain differences of views, at Mr. Gandhi's own request and conformably to Mr. Gokhale's intention, that he should tour round the country for one year under Rule 17 of the Constitution, before the question of his joining the Servants of India Society should be finally settled."

## A REGULAR'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dum spiro, spero,—and the honours of war pass by one by one. Possibly the maxim is helping to console every soldier of the Regular units detained in India and who cannot get to the Front in any theatre of war. The units—there are but a few—are stationed about the N. W. Frontier and 2nd (Rawalpindi) Dion, but why cannot they be despatched to one of the fighting Fronts? Would it not be reasonable to expect Government to relieve the impatience of men who are burning,—and justly so— to prove their worth, and send them forward as a fitting recompense for years of thorough training and devoted service to the common preservation of peace in India?

We have Territorial units from Home that have and are having the experienced training of officers and men of all ranks sent by Regular units from "up country" and no one can deny how adaptable they have become to India's ways; and these units could and no doubt would be glad of the opportunity to take their chances on the Frontier and other stations in relief of the remaining Regular battalions.

Far be it from my mind to grumble at the inevitable but imagine the chagrin of the men as they perform their daily routine of peace, drill and duties while our civilian compatriots are earning fame and proving their British grit. Picture the irony of a tradesman breasting his clasps before a bronzed veteran of ten years' service who has none, because as a servant of the King before hostilities commenced he happened to be stationed with his Regiment in Northern India!

Still we hope on, blessed with the knowledge that Government would remind us we are doing our duty *pro patria*.—

Yours etc.,
'A REGULAR.

## CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following officers' names appear in the seventy-fourth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

1/3rd Gurkhas:—Jemadar (previously Havildar), Dalu Thapa.

WOUNDED.

1/9th Gurkhas:—Jemadar (previously Havildar), Damodhar Khattri.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners' report a decrease of over 28,000 in the gross tonnage of the vessels berthed at their jetties during January as against the same month last year.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Four singles and one doubles were played off on Saturday, and those players likely to go far towards the final won their matches with ease. Two were closely contested, but as only one match took place on each court play was over earlier than usual.

J. Naoroji was confidently expected to beat Aziz Ali, but it was interesting in that the latter put up a good fight. Though he has not held the Cup, the former always claims attention and his first appearance in singles shows him to be in good form with the same attractive style. He won the first two, then Aziz Ali drew level and continued to do so till the former took three in succession. In the next each won in turn, Aziz Ali leading at 3-2 only for Naoroji to pass him, and with another couple of games take the match.

Rangarao, runner-up last year, easily disposed of Bhadkamkar. The latter plays a very sound game, but being less active than some is seen to better advantage in doubles. With his volleying and net play, Rangarao will take a deal of beating. After winning the first game, all Bhadkamkar could take was the fourth. In the second he only won the second and seventh games.

Shivgaokar was also no match for Engineer, though the play was not of a very high order. The latter is one of the steady variety, but takes advantage of openings well. Three sequences of two games took him to the first set, then after two-all in the second he went out with the last four.

The replayed double between N. Naoroji and Bottlewalla and Gunjikar and Nicholson was as close as when they first met. Peculiarly enough, each won a set with ease, but the last was anybody's to the end. In this the latter took the first three games, then when they notched two more after losing only one and stood at 5-1 all seemed over. From here, however, Naoroji and Bottlewalla came out of the trial of nerves wonderfully well and took the six games they required straight off.

Another which went into three sets was the one in which Hamer beat Chandavakar. The former suffers from lack of practice and began badly, but once he got on his game he won decisively enough. He is at a disadvantage in reach to most, but to a great extent makes up for this with his quickness.

Results were:—
Hamer beat Chandavakar, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
J. Naoroji beat Aziz Ali, 6-3, 6-4.
Engineer beat Shivgaokar, 6-3, 6-2.
Rangarao beat Bhadkamkar, 6-2, 6-2.
N. Naoroji and Bottlewalla beat Gunjikar and F. Nicholson, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Bhadkamkar and Wagle v. Lele and Saraf, Court No. 1.
N. F. Naoroji v. Kemble, Court No. 2.
Modi v. Hamer, Court No. 4.
Pearcey v. Gunjikar (replay), Court No. 5.
Modak v. Karve, Court No. 6.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A Cricket Match between the above Gymkhanas was played yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and ended in favour of the Islam Gymkhana by 71 runs:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Scores:—

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| G. M. Shaik, b Desai | 20 |
| Syed Ibrahim, c, b Desai | 27 |
| Vali Ahmed, b Shivram | 33 |
| Mahamood, c, b Chanduram | 69 |
| C. M. Ali, c, b Desai | 18 |
| S. A. Aziz, c, b Shivram | 1 |
| S. U. Patel, not out | 28 |
| M. A. Oomar, c, b Shivram | 9 |
| A. K. Bustani, b Shivram | 0 |
| Akram, not out | 4 |
| Abban, did not bat | 11 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 201 |

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| W. W. Kantak, not out | 56 |
| C. H. Rana, c, b Aziz | 40 |
| Dadarkar, c, b Aziz | 1 |
| Shivram, b Mahamood | 9 |
| Bhatia, l-b-w, Aziz | 1 |
| Divecha, b Mahmood | 3 |
| B. B. Desai, b Aziz | 1 |
| C. Rana, b C. M. Ali | 1 |
| A. A. Naik, b Aziz | 7 |
| Sanghvi, b Aziz | 0 |
| Bhagwan, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 130 |

## BOMBAY NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

A preliminary meeting of the students, past and present, of the New High School was held yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, to make arrangements for celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the School. Sir. V. D. Thackersey presided. The theatre was crowded, and among the ex-students present were, besides the Chairman, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. S. M. Chinoy, Mr. Mahuvakar, Mr. D. J. Desai, and others.

Resolutions were passed, expressing the meeting's rejoicings at finding the School entering on the 25th year of its remarkably useful and brilliant career, and desiring arrangements to be made to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner, and appointing a general committee to invite subscriptions and an executive committee to make necessary arrangements.

Out of 400 students, who appeared at the Sanskrit Preliminary and Middle Examinations at Bankipore centre, there were three Kayastha girls, two of Lucknow and one of Aligarh.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, March 1, 1915.*

## PERSIA AND THE PARSIS.

The Turkish invasion of the frontier province of Azerbaijan ended, as was to be expected, in smoke, and except for the sacking of a few villages and some massacres,—events deplorable enough,—no harm has been done, and it is gratifying to note that, in spite on the one hand of Turkish provocation and on the other of German machinations the Government of the Shah have successfully maintained that neutrality which was so necessary to the interests of Persia the variety of whose difficulties is already legion and requires no augmentation. That the present situation in our neighbour's house in very precarious there can be no doubt. As we have pointed out before, many of the Swedish Gendarmerie officers have left the country and thus it is probable that the brigands are about to have a series of red letter days. The trade routes are unsafe and, indeed, the mere fact that Azerbaijan and the Persian Gulf are within the zone of war are sufficient evidence that the commerce of Persia is at a standstill and that the Northern and Southern Customs on which loans were secured from Great Britain and Russia are no longer a source of revenue. Great indeed are the problems with which the youthful Persian Sovereign is faced and unless Great Britain comes to his rescue it will be very hard to discover a way out of his difficulties. Our Moslem contemporary the "Hablul Matin" devotes four columns of its last issue to Persian affairs, and in the course of an interesting article makes some novel suggestions with regard to the solution of some of Persia's financial problems. It says:—

The Parsis, of Bombay, have the power to contribute to the prosperity of Iran. The development of the resources of the country is the most important problem before the Persian Ministers. Important mining and trade concessions are being made to Foreign merchants and bankers, who are exploiting the resource of the country. The Parsi capitalist are certain to secure more favourable concessions and greater support from the Government of Iran than any other financiers.

We are inclined to ask what reason our contemporary can advance for the concluding assertion? That the Parsis retain a great deal of sentiment for Persia is irrefutable but nevertheless for all practical purposes they are a race of India, and Indian capital is wanted badly enough for Indian industrial enterprise, though, if Parsi capitalists had money to spare outside India, both sentiment and profit should direct their attention to Persia and, if there were real opportunities and a settled form of Government in that country, they might reasonably be asked to give the land of their ancestors the first attention. But the suggestion, coming from a Moslem source gives rise to a flood of romantic speculation, when we think of an appeal being made to Parsi capitalists, who are after all the descendants of the race of Cyrus and Artaxerxes, to go to the rescue of the land from which they were driven out fourteen hundred years ago. But we sympathise with the "Hablul Matin" when it says, "We consider it necessary to appeal to the Parsi leaders to do their utmost to promote a closer connection between the land of their ancestors and their adopted country." Persia is a land of mighty resources and most of its trade is through Bombay where some of the leading import and export houses are in Parsi hands. If the new conditions, which we sincerely hope will follow the assembly of the Mejliss, will augment trade with this country, and restore commercial confidence, the Parsis will naturally play an important part under altered circumstances and may then be induced further to adventure in financial fields in the country of their mighty ancestors.

But there is a field in which the Parsis of India could serve Persia and that is in the judicial and finance departments at Teheran. In the capital the Constitution has undoubtedly stifled old feuds and any Parsi lent by the Indian Government, would introduce into the country to which his services were temporarily attached, those methods of British administration which have had such salutary effects in other Moslem countries. Such services would be welcomed at Teheran, and Persians of high degree have not failed to give serious thought to the possibilities of such an experiment and it remains with the British authorities to take up this matter, in which they would have the enthusiastic support of the Zoroastrian community. It has long been the practice of Persia to borrow officials from foreign countries such as Austria, America, Sweden and Belgium, for employment in the various Government offices. After all, such officers could never serve the country with the sentiments and disinterested devotion which would temper all the dealings of a Parsi, who, while remaining an Indian, would still be on a soil, veneration for which is in his veins. Moreover, the countries from which these foreign officers are borrowed have no dealings with Moslems and do not understand their psychology whereas Parsis have risen to positions of the highest consequence in the Moslem states of India where they are in great demand. Besides this such an experiment would strengthen the ties between Persia and India, where the Parsis are so important an element of the community, as well as establish a more cordial understanding between the Government of Teheran and Delhi.

## THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEESHIP.

An important legal office becomes vacant on the first of next month when Mr. R. D. Sethna will retire from the post of Official Assignee, which he has filled with distinction and abiltiy for a number of years. We observe that the Hon. Mr. Patel has given notice of a Resolution in the Legislative Council of the Province urging the Government to consider the desirability of "(a) putting the Official Assignee, Bombay, on a suitable fixed salary and crediting to Government the fees at present fixed by him; and (b) creating the office of Official Receiver on a suitable fixed salary, such officer to be henceforth the Official Receiver in suits and the Official Liquidator of Joint Stock companies instead of the Official Assignee as at present." We hope the Government will accept the suggested change, which has been too long delayed. The multifarious duties of an official receiver and liquidator and an official assignee ought not to be combined in one and the same person, and it is eminently desirable that Bombay should follow the practice of Calcutta in this respect. As for the proposal of a fixed salary, we imagine that nobody who reflects on the matter will refuse to agree that there are very cogent and obvious reasons,—so obvious that it is not necessary to enter into them in detail,—why it is desirable that a practice which piles up the remuneration of such an office in proportion to the length and multiplicity of proceedings should give place to the provision of a fixed salary commensurate with the importance and responsibility of the office and the ability required of its holder. At present the system of fees and the combination of offices enables the holder of the Official Assigneeship to pile up a monthly income which is very much higher than the salary of a Chief Justice. That is obviously wrong in principle. The Official Assigneeship is not a more important office than that of Chief Justice; it is very much less important, and there is no reason in the world why it should be remunerated in this lavish way. On the contrary it is due to the public that the Government should put an end to a system which brings about such an inequitable result. And the best thing they can do, in the public interest, is to accept the Hon. Mr. Patel's suggestion to divide up the two offices and put both on a fixed salary.

There is another matter in this connection, in regard to which it is necessary to say a word in the public interest. It is a common practice, and generally speaking not one to be discouraged, when the holder of an appointment retires to give the first refusal of it to anyone who may have acted in it from time to time. It is freely stated that this is what will be done on the present occasion. Whether the office is continued as a single one, as at present, or divided into two, that is a proposal against which a very strong protest must be entered, in view of the strictures recently passed upon the conduct of Mr. B. N. Lang, when acting as Official Assignee, in a judgment in the High Court the other day. The case was reported in our legal columns at the time, but we are obliged to draw the attention of the Government to it, as, if it is true that it is in contemplation to appoint Mr. Lang as Official Assignee in succession to Mr. Sethna, we can only conclude that this particular matter has not come under their notice. The judgment in question was delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman and we quote in full the essential portion:—

In my opinion this is a suit which the Official Assignee ought never to have allowed to be brought. The insolvency is said to have extended to Rs. 40,000. The present claim at the instance of a creditor is in respect of an alleged fraudulent preference in the form of an equitable mortgage of property valued at the outside at Rs. 20,000. This, along with all other matters relating to the insolvency, was thoroughly investigated by the Official Assignee for a period of six months during which it is perfectly clear that the insolvent offered him every assistance in his power. At the end of that period the Official Assignee recognised as the result of his own personally conducted inquiry the bona-fides of the very transaction which he is now attacking. Four days later he appears to have listened to some suggestions of a creditor, which could not possibly have gone beyond vague suspicion and wrote another letter intended to modify the unqualified opinion he had just expressed. Yet even after that in his Report to the Commissioner in Insolvency he again exonerates the insolvent in the most comprehensive and unqualified way making particular reference to sec. 39, (2) (i) of the Insolvency Act. Yet in spite of all this, presumably upon facts stated in an affidavit which was made before Davar J. and merely one of the vaguest and most unsubstantial character, the Official Assignee appears to have lent his name and authority to the present suit. It certainly appears to me that an official like the Official Assignee ought to have some sense of personal responsibility in matters of this kind,—ought not to be a mere automaton moving at the direction of the creditors as soon as money is produced without the exercise apparently of the slightest intelligence. If that is to continue to be the practice of that office, it seems to me, that a very great hardship must continually be inflicted, as in this case it undoubtedly has been inflicted upon innocent persons at the instant of a highly-placed officer of this Court. It has been virtually admitted that the creditor, who has got the Official Assignee to bring this suit, has no definite grounds whatever upon which to found the allegations he wishes the Court to believe.

He is actuated by no more than the most shadowy suspicions, and the whole inquiry, as is evident, can only be described as the wildest fishing. I cannot think that it reflects any credit upon the Official Assignee to appear as the figure-head of such proceedings.

In my opinion the very least he owes to himself and the public is to be thoroughly satisfied upon good materials that there is at least a *prima facie* case both in law and in fact before he allows himself to be made the figure-head of a suit at the instance of creditors.

Had that been done here a great deal of the Court's time would have been saved and the unfortunate defendant would have been spared the trouble and expense of the litigation. Until Mr. Wadia, with commendable discretion after hearing the observations of the Court declined to proceed with the case, nothing whatever had been elicited which in my opinion throws the slightest real doubt upon the genuineness of the transactions alleged by the insolvent with the defendant in this case.

I must therefore now dismiss the plaintiff's suit with all costs.

I regret that, as I understand the law of costs, I cannot apportion the costs so as to penalise, as I should like to penalise so bad a litigation of this kind.

On the face of the facts there can be no doubt that Mr. Justice Beaman's severe strictures were amply justified and it would be a grave scandal if the subject of them were allowed to hold such a responsible office again.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Persian Gulf Despatches.**

The publication of the Despatches of Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett and Brigadier-General Delamain describing the operations at the head of the Persian Gulf up to Nov. 28, if somewhat belated, will cause the greatest satisfaction in this country, where there have not been wanting the usual crop of malignant rumours, emanating from mysterious sources, that all had not gone so smoothly as was officially reported and that there had been certain ugly incidents in the course of these operations. The Despatches, which tell a plain, unvarnished tale in language, which is the more graphic by reason of the directness of its plain phraseology, should dispose of all that. It is clear that the operations from beginning to end were carried out with considerable skill in the face of an enemy whose position and direction by his commanders had been well managed, while the troops, both British and Indian, behaved with great gallantry and ability throughout. Very notable are the friendly reception which the force met on its arrival at Basrah and the useful co-operation of the Shiek of Mohammerah.

**The Bombardment of the Dardanelles.**

The reduction of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles is not the least of the triumphs of the Allied navies during the war, and has practically demonstrated that there was ground for the telegram we published a few weeks ago to the effect that Constantinople was becoming nervous as to the possibility of the passage of the Straits being forced. It is an interesting revelation as to the completeness of the British domination in the North Sea that the new monster super-Dreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, together with other vessels of the first line, with her 15-in. guns has been sent to the Mediterranean instead of strengthening the Battle Fleet in the North. It is hardly surprising that the nine and ten inch guns of the forts were unable to hold out long against the bombardment by the 15 inchers of the "Black Bess," as she is called in the Navy, and 12 inchers of the older vessels. The reduction of the forts at the entrance seems to be complete and the work of sweeping the Straits for mines having been taken in hand the attack on the inner forts should be proceeded with shortly.

**The Viceroyalty.**

According to a Calcutta contemporary there is a persistent rumour in the Eastern capital that Lord Carmichael will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India in November next. This is not surprising as it was persistently stated in Calcutta, when Lord Carmichael came there as Governor, that he had agreed to the transfer from Madras on the promise that he would be given the refusal of the Viceroyalty at the conclusion of Lord Hardinge's term, provided the Liberal Government were in office. But first of all we have to learn whether Lord Hardinge is or is not to have a second term of office, a matter as to which no definite statement has as yet been made. But it may be taken for granted that if the Government decide to offer the Viceroy a second term, and he decides to accept it, his Excellency will go Home on leave for a brief period and in that case it would naturally follow that Lord Carmichael would act for him.

**Lord Carmichael's Qualifications.**

The journal which gives publicity to the rumour says it is too good to be true, and that it would be a great boon to the country if a selection so transparently logical and beneficial were made. We trust we shall not be accused of doing less than justice to Lord Carmichael if we point out that there are reasons which prevent us from regarding him as an ideal successor to Lord Hardinge. As to Lord Carmichael's sympathies and his own statesmanlike views and outlook we are in no doubt. But an unfortunate feature of his administration in Bengal has been his weak control over the Executive, which has been allowed so often during his term of office, to pursue a policy entirely out of keeping with the broad sympathetic attitude and conciliatory personal tone by which Lord Carmichael has kept his hold on the people of the province. We cannot believe, for instance, that Lord Carmichael was personally responsible for the blunder of the recent publication of the Bengal Administration Committee's Report, which has so greatly exacerbated Bengali feeling, coming at such a juncture. That sort of loose supervision of the Executive would be a great danger in Simla and Delhi.

**Cheap Money.**

When millions upon millions are being squandered upon the biggest war that was ever waged, and half the population of the earth is mixed up in a life and death struggle, money in London is a positive drug in the market. A gigantic sum in "other deposits," exceeding 117 millions sterling, is lying at the Bank of England upon which no interest is paid, and the discount rate for three months' Bank bills is quoted at 1½ per cent, and not very strong at that. The British Government a few weeks ago satisfactorily effected a great loan of 350 millions, and Mr. Asquith with move on Monday a supplementary credit of 37 millions for the year ending March 31st, with a fresh credit of 250 millions for the coming year. With the enormous outlays being incurred it seemingly amounts to nothing short of a paradox that the value of loanable capital in Lombard Street has so far depreciated as to give rise to considerable concern. When the war first broke out, it was surmised in responsible financial quarters, that money would not only be difficult to borrow, but would also be extremely dear. And yet in the face of this, we find that there are any number of capitalists, small and great, who are agreeable to let their immense hoarded wealth lie idle without asking any interest at all.

**A Better Feeling.**

There are, of course, good reasons for this extraordinary state of affairs, the first and chief one being, the want of confidence of the great body of the trading public which is not actively engaged in the war, and the reluctance to embark to any considerable extent in new enterprise. A better feeling in this respect is unquestionably beginning to prevail, for the impression is gaining ground in business circles, that the war is not likely to be prolonged so far as at first anticipated. Germany's strength is now considered to be giving way, owing to the forlorn, hopeless methods she is introducing in the conduct of the great campaign, and it is hoped that the economic condition of the country will be unable to resist much longer the merciless squeeze, which is being administered by the British Fleet. Another cause for the vast money surplus may be the withdrawal of such a large percentage of youthful workers from productive employment, inducing a feeling of depression and inactivity in all branches of trade, and the great scarcity in the supply of shipping available for the purpose of distribution. And, moreover, everyone realises of how much is involved in the "fortunes of war:" the outlook may look propitious and cheerful, but war is occasionally subject to unpleasant surprises, and until a great convincing victory is won by the Allies, the spirit of mistrust will exist and traders will continue to act with caution as regards their money which will continue cheap so long as any incertitude remains.

**Rewards for Recruiting.**

The Government have hit upon an excellent plan of rewarding the towns, who have been most prominent in raising recruits for the army. It is difficult to make a distinction, as all towns and cities in the United Kingdom have done their best to send to the Front their proper quota to the fighting force. It has now been decided to distribute the war trophies from the Germans among the various towns, and those who have been specially prominent will get more than one. Already more than 150 guns captured from the Germans have arrived in England and are stored at Woolwich Arsenal. These include machine guns, field guns, howitzers, mortars, etc. By the time the war is finished, it is hoped there will be enough trophies to distribute among all the bigger towns. These war trophies will now range alongside those rusty guns and antiquated instruments of war captured in the Crimean and Boer wars. The first German gun captured in the war has been housed in the museum of the United Service Institution in London, and compared with a British-made Hotchkiss gun, the German machine of destruction, it is reported, looks very clumsy. India also will come in for a good share of these captured guns, when the distribution takes place.

## Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital on Saturday afternoon. On arrival Her Excellency was received by Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, Mr. C. V. Mehta and Dr. M. V. Mehta, executors of the charities of the late Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, to whose generosity the hospital owes its existence, and Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, who takes a very keen interest in this institution and others of a like nature.

Her Excellency was shown round the different wards and Dr. M. V. Mehta, the physician-in-charge, explained every detail to Her Excellency, who spent about half an hour in thoroughly inspecting the hospital and at the end expressed herself greatly satisfied with all the arrangements made for the comforts of the patients.

It was pointed out to Her Excellency that to meet this pressing need among the middle class Hindus, the late Mr. Vijbhukhandass in his lifetime established this institution in 1911, and during the year 66 patients took advantage of it. The management of the hospital was so thorough that not a single death occurred among those patients. These results greatly encouraged the movement among Hindus to send their ladies to institutions of this character, in spite of their intense caste prejudices. The subsequent years showed signs of unmistakable progress as would be seen from the following figures: in 1912, 177 patients, were admitted, while during the following year the number went up to 260, and the year 1914 closed with the figure 354. During the four months of the current year of the hospital more than 200, patients had already been admitted. Besides this, the hospital trained nurses in midwifery, and Her Excellency was delighted to learn that during the past year the hospital had sent out three nurses fully trained to attend labour cases on their own responsibility, and that six more were in course of training.

Before her departure, Her Excellency, who conversed with almost every patient in the hospital, was presented with flowers.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, who is now convalescent, is likely to avail himself of a few months' leave. The question as to who will act for him has not yet been settled.

Major L. E. Gilbert, I.M.S., has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery.

Col. A. O. Evans, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, and Dr. A. E. J. Douglas, Chief Medical Officer, Burma Railways, are appointed Members of the Burma Legislative Council for six months in connection with the making of laws and regulations for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Burma.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## ALLIES ENTER DARDANELLES.

## RING OF OUTER FORTS DESTROYED.

## IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

## SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

A strong contingent of British and French warships resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles on Thursday, completely destroyed four of the outer forts, and forced the passage of the Straits. The warships then shelled the forts from the inside, and the enemy retired, after which British landing parties were put ashore and completed the demolition of the forts.

Amongst the British vessels which took part in the bombardment was the Queen Elizabeth, which brought her 15-inch guns to the work of reducing the forts. This is believed to be the first time that guns of this calibre have been used in naval warfare.

The French success at Les Aparges is important because any French advance in this district threatens the German occupation of St. Mihiel which is the extreme point reached by the Germans in their numerous costly attempts to invest Verdun. In the Les Eparges fight, the Germans lost 3,000 men, half their effectives engaged.

Heavy fighting at several points on the Western front has been all in favour of the Allies.

The Russians have scored an important success in the Prasnysz region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and capturing many prisoners and much ammunition. The Germans on Feb. 26th apparently passed from the defensive on the greater part of the front to a retreat which in many places assumed the character of a rout. The cavalry are pursuing them.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF TALAAT-BEY.

#### TURKISH MINISTER SHOT AT IN STAMBUL.

SOFIA, Feb. 27.

An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate the Minister, Talaat Bey, in the streets of Stambul. A man fired a revolver but missed.

### ATTENDING POLICEMAN KILLED.

SOFIA, Feb. 28.

Private information has been received from Constantinople which confirms the attempt on the life of Talaat Bey. Although the Minister was not touched a policeman who always accompanies him was killed.

It is reported that another individual has been arrested in the house of the Grand Vizier, suspected of the intention to assassinate Talaat Bey.

Nobody acquainted with the conditions in Constantinople is surprised at these attempts on the lives of Ministers, seeing that the latter came to power by the same methods as those prevailing two years ago.

# ALLIES ENTER THE DARDANELLES.

## FOUR OUTER FORTS DEMOLISHED.

### DARDANELLES FORCED

#### SUCEESSFUL ATTACK BY ALLIED SHIPS.

#### OUTER FORTS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A Paris communiqué says the bombardment of the Dardanelles, yesterday, completely destroyed four forts, one entirely manned by Germans. Mine-sweeping has begun in the Straits under the protection of cruisers and gunboats of the Allied fleet.

It is stated in Athens that the forts Sedelbahr, Erthogrul, Kumkale and Orhanie were destroyed, and that an Allied cruiser penetrated into the Dardanelles and bombarded the interior forts for an hour, departing undamaged.

#### METHODICAL CANNONADE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

Official despatches relating to the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles say that the French battleships Suffren, Gaulois and Charlemagne played an active part. Three British battleships opened a slow methodical fire on Forts Capehelles Sedelbahr and Orkanieh. Then the Gaulois took as a target the great fort of Kumkale, defending the straits on the Asiatic side. The Gaulois fired with remarkable precision.

When a methodical cannonade was achieved with the expected results, other battleships came to closer range to the complete destruction of the forts. The Suffren and Charlemagne thus approached within less than two kilometres of Sedelbahr and Kumkale, which were only able to fire few shots. These were ineffective, the battleships receiving no damage.

#### FIFTEEN INCH GUNS USED FOR FIRST TIME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

An Admiralty despatch issued by the Press Bureau says that improved weather favoured the bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles.

Fort Helles contained two 9.2 guns, Sedelbahr six 10.2 guns, Orkanieh two 9.2, Kumkale four 10.2 and two 5.9.

On Thursday morning the Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Irresistible and Gaulois again deliberately bombarded the above forts respectively at long range. Helles replied.

The shell which hit the Agamemnon was fired at eleven thousand yards range. The Irresistible and Gaulois made excellent practice on Orkanieh and Kumkale. The Queen Elizabeth concentrated with great accuracy on Helles, putting both guns out of action in an-hour-and-a-half.

The Vengeance and Cornwall then ran in under cover of long-range fire and engaged Helles at close range. Thus Helles was reduced.

Meanwhile Orkanieh and Kumkale had opened a very slow and inaccurate fire. The Suffren and Charlemagne attacked at a range of two thousand yards. The Vengeance, Triumph and Albion were then ordered to complete the reduction of the forts, which was done at five in the evening. The enemy burned a village at the entrance at dusk.

The Allies also destroyed two new four-inchers concealed near the Tomb of Achilles, and four Nordenfeldts covering the entrance.

Experts believe that the employment of the Queen Elizabeth's fifteen-inchers was the first time that guns of such calibre have been used in naval warfare.

It is stated that the bombardment of the Dardanelles is attracting much attention in Bulgaria.

#### TURKISH CAMPS BOMBARDED.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.

Forty vessels advanced in the Straits and bombarded the Turkish camps. They destroyed Intepe and reached Fort Dardanus. British ships have been operating from a range of eleven miles.

#### FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK BY A MINE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A Paris communique says the entrance to the Dardanelles is being swept for mines.

The French destroyer Dague has struck an Austrian mine and been sunk.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

It is officially stated that the French destroyer Dague was escorting a supply convoy to Montengro when she struck an Austrian mine in the harbour of Antivari and sank. Of the crew 38 are missing but the convoy is safe.

### IN THE DARDANELLES.

#### HOW THE FORTS WERE REDUCED.

#### ENEMY SHELLED FROM INSIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

An Admiralty statement says that the reduction of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles was effected by the Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Irresistible, Gaulois, Vengeance, Cornwallis, Suffren, Charlemagne, Triumph and Albion, after which sweeping operations, covered by a division of battleships and destroyers, were immediately begun.

A Turkish shell hit the Agamemnon, killing three and seriously wounding five men.

The Straits on Feb. 26th, were swept up for four miles, whereupon the Albion and Majestic, supported by the Vengeance proceeded to the limit of the swept area and attacked fort Dardanus; also some new batteries erected on the Asiatic shore.

The Turkish reply was ineffective.

The enemy retired from the forts at the entrance after being shelled from inside the Straits.

Demolishing parties landed in the afternoon at Kumkale and Sedelbahr from the Vengeance and Irressistible. The forts were completely demolished, except Kumkale, which is partially demolished.

The enemy was encountered at Kumkale, and was driven over the Mendere Bridge, which was partially destroyed. The British casualties yesterday were one killed and three wounded. Operations are proceeding.

The Queen Elizabeth, the new monster Super-Dreadnought, displaces 27,500 tons. Her speed is 25 knots. She has eight 15-in. guns and twelve 6-in. guns.

The Agamemnon belongs to the Lord Nelson class of battleships. The displacement is 16,500 tons and the armament consists of four 12-in., ten 9.2-in. and twenty-our, 12-pounder guns.

The Triumph, a sister ship to the Swiftsure has a displacement of 11,980 tons and for their size the armaments of these vessels is formidable, comprising four 10-in., fourteen 7.5-in. and fourteen 14-pounder guns.]

The Vengeance belongs to a class of old pre-Dreadnoughts. They displace 12,950 tons and have four 12-in. twelve 6-in. and ten 12-pounder guns all of obsolescent pattern.

The Cornwallis displaces 14,000 tons and is armed with four 12-in. twelve 6-in and ten 12-pounder guns. She was completed in 1903-04.

The Irresistible is a battleship of 15,000 tons with a speed of 18-2 knots. Her main armament consists of four 12-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

The Albion is a battleship of 12,950 tons and a speed of 17.8 knots. She has also four 12-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

The Majestic's tonnage is 14,900 and speed 17-9 knots. Her armament is the same as that of the Albion.

The Gaulois and the Suffren, the French vessels displace 11,105 and 12,527 tons respectively. The main armament consists of four 12-in. guns each vessel with 52 smaller weapons in the case of the former and 40 in the latter.

The Charlemagne is a sister ship of the Gaulois. She displaces 11,108 tons and her speed is 18 knots. She has four 12-in. and ten 5-5-in. guns.

#### GOOD EFFECT IN BALKANS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The attack on the Dardanelles is reported to have had a good effect in the Balkans.

#### TURKS' EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

#### COMMANDER RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.

It is officially announced that reconnaissances eastwards and also reconnissances by aircraft establish that a small Turkish force is still at El Nakl and the rest of Djemal Pasha's army at Elanja and Bersheba.

Djemal and many Germans have returned to Constantinople.

#### DEMONSTRATION OFF AKABA,

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The French cruiser Desaix has made a demonstration at Akaba, where a landing party, supported by the fire of the cruiser, dispersed a small force of Turks.

#### RECORD EXPORT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.

Cotton valued at nearly two million dollars was cleared on Friday for Trans-Atlantic ports.

All records were broken for months.

The cotton exports were double of those in February, 1914.

### IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

#### GERMAN POSITION AT ST. MIHIEL THREATENED.

#### ENEMY LOSE 3,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 26.

The importance of the French success at Les Eparges, so frequently mentioned in the communiques, lies in the fact that any French advance in this district threatens the German occupation of St. Mihiel, which is the extreme point reached by the enemy in their numerous costly attempts to invest Verdun.

The chief defence of Les Eparges was a redoubt consisting of two bastions connected by a double line of trenches. The French prepared for the attack by methodical sapping, whereby they advanced from the bottom of the valley. The sapheads exploded in the morning on the 17th instant, wrecking the glacis.

Then the artillery destroyed the accessory defences, terrifying the defenders to such an extent that a captured Bavarian officer afterwards admitted that most of his men fled. Others were killed by shell fire with the exception of twenty-five, who surrendered when the French bayonets appeared.

The western bastion was first captured and also part of the Eastern, with connecting five-hundred metres of trenches. The enemy during the night of the 17-18th bombarded the lost positions, and essayed a counter-attack in the morning of the 19th.

This was unsuccessful, and the bombardment was redoubled in the afternoon when the fire of many eight-inch and six-inch guns was concentrated on what was an easy mark. The French temporarily evacuated the western bastion but resumed the attack in the evening on the trenches which were again manned by Germans.

These were recaptured after desperate bayonet fighting; in one trench alone two hundred German corpses were counted.

The Germans on the 20th made five counter-attacks, the first in the morning and the last at midnight. All were repulsed, and other counter-attacks on the 21st, one heavily massed, were equally unsuccessful. The Germans were now manifestly exhausted.

Three hundred of their dead were buried inside the bastion, and the ground for a great distance around was littered with corpses. Altogether the Germans lost three thousand, half of their effectives engaged.

This fighting proved that five months in the trenches have not impaired the dash of the French infantry, and exhibited wonderful combination between the infantry and artillery.

#### TRENCHES RETAKEN.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH, BELGIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The afternoon Paris communique says the Belgian army has retaken some trenches which had been temporarily lost. The British have repulsed an attack in Belgium, and have gained a hundred meters on the La Bassee road. Our guns have silenced German batteries on the Aisne.

We have continued our progress in Champagne, and gained ground in the woods North-West of Perthes and North of Mesnil Les Hurlus.

Fighting continues in the valley of the Meuse. We have wrecked a number of the enemy's trenches, and also made fresh progress in Bois de Brule. The Germans have been driven out of several communication trenches and sustained serious losses. They have abandoned many shields and tools.

#### HEAVY ARTILLERY AT WORK.

MANY GERMAN AMMUNITION WAGONS EXPLODEN.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The communiqué this afternoon said:—"There is nothing new from the sea to Champagne. Our artillery in the Argonne exploded an ammunition depot.

"The Germans in the wood of Malancourt again sprayed one of our advances trenches with burning liquid. The trench had to be abandoned, the occupants being seriously burnt. A counter-attack immediately afterwards prevented the Germans inflicting losses on the burnt men.

"We took a number of prisoners. Our heavy artillery in the regions of Verdun and the Heights of the Meuse enveloped with fire German batteries, wrecking some guns and exploding about twenty ammunition waggons.

"We annihilated a detachment of Germans, and destroyed the entire encampment. The struggle in Bois Brule is progressing to our advantage."

#### PROGRESS CONTINUED.

TRENCHES CAPTURED IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Paris evening communiqué says there have been cannonades along the whole front, not yet announced.

### FOUR DAYS FIGHTING.

#### BRITISH SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES.

#### ATTACKS ON FRENCH LINES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The British "Eye-witness" at headquarters, describing four days fighting South-East of Ypres, commencing on the night of the 17th inst., says: In the course of the night we exploded a mine under German trenches on high ground North of Ypres-Comines, thus improving our position in that locality.

The French scored a brilliant success on the seventeenth, North of Arras, capturing two lines of German trenches and causing great loss to the enemy.

The eighteenth passed quietly on the British front, but there was severe shelling at various parts of the lines. The cannonade died down about mid-day, but when it recommenced in the afternoon the German batteries met with a very warm reception from our heavy artillery, and were soon silenced.

Similar attention was paid to the enemy's infantry. Seven shells fell in one trench, and another blew in a barrier which had been constructed across a road.

The extensive captures of German bombs and hand grenades which have lately been made in fighting near Cuinchy have proved most useful, the enemy's missiles being turned against himself with great effect.

The Germans in some strength attacked the French lines East of Ypres at seven in the morning of the nineteenth, and shortly afterwards the infantry was launched to the assault.

Then above the din of the battle came the sharp bark of the French three-inchers, pouring a terrific hail of shell on the area between the lines. The German supports could not face it, and left the attacking line, to be mowed down by French rifle fire. A few Germans reached the defenders' trenches, but were immediately driven out, leaving the ground littered with dead.

During the night of the twentieth, striking evidence of the effect of our fire was obtained in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. One of our patrols discovered a trench which had been abandoned by the enemy who had left many dead.

The enemy, the same night, became more active around Ypres. For some hours a small portion of a trench was lost, but the line was re-established some yards to the rear.

The Germans in the early morning of the twenty-first exploded a series of mines in one of our trenches, and occupied a few yards of it, but a simultaneous attack on the neighbouring trenches was repulsed.

Our line how runs round the portion blown in, and measures have been taken to render it untenable by the Germans, who suffered heavily from our bombs, many having been blown bodily out of trench.

Our progress in Champagne has continued North of Mesnil by the capture of two successive lines of trenches, also an important part of the enemy's lines further West. There is nothing noteworthy to report between the Argonne and the Vosges.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

GERMANS MASSING IN THE WEST.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Duch papers report great movements of German troops Westward, including many from the Eastern front. The Germans in Belgium believe that Marshal von Hindenburg will assume the Western command.

#### BRILLIANT BAYONET ATTACK.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

Last night's communiqué said: One of our patrols captured a German trench and the dunes near Lombartzyde, killing the occupants and capturing a machine-gun.

We secured after a brilliant bayonet attack five hundred metres of trenches north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus capturing a hundred prisoners and two machine-guns.

We progressed west of Perthes, north of Beau Sejour.

#### TRENCH MINED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The casualty lists give the names of six officers of the 16th Lancers killed and five wounded near Ypres on Sunday when the regiment was in a trench which the enemy mined and blew up. The losses in men are not yet announced.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

#### ENEMY'S RESISTANCE SHATTERED AT PRASNYSZ.

#### IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.

A communique says our successes in the Prasnysz region on the 24th and 25th inst. and the night of the 26th were most important. The Russian troops shattered the enemy's resistance with rifle fire and bayonet, and advanced vigorously, the enemy retiring along the whole front and abandoning guns, mitrailleuses and commissariat.

Our armoured motors did splendid service during the pursuit, their machine guns devastating the Germans sometimes at only a score of yards distance.

The enemy's losses were very heavy. We captured on the 24th and 25th 2,630 prisoners, seven guns, eleven mitrailleuses and enormous quantities of equipment and commissariat.

German siege guns opened the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowiecs on the 25th inst.

The Germans who crossed the Niemen have been driven back to the left bank. Fighting continues on an extensive front North of Grodno. A fierce German attack between the Bobr and the Edvabno was repulsed with enormous loss. A German attack in the district of Borszinioff, on the left bank of the Vistula, was repulsed.

Nothing of importance has happened in the Carpathians, but repeated Austrian attacks in Western and Eastern Galicia have ben repulsed.

#### BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING.

GERMAN'S COSTLY AND FUTILE ATTACK ON STRATEGIC POINT.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26.

The combined actions on the Niemen-Narew-Vistula front are fast developing into one of the greatest battles of the war. The Germans, as seen by Russian aviators, are pouring reinforcements into all sectors.

Heroic fighting has taken place in the Mlawa district between the railway and the River Orjitz, where large German forces repeatedly attacked a village of much strategic importance, and repeatedly reached the wire entanglements, only to be annihilated.

The Russians retained the village, only sixty of the defenders of which were unwounded. Russian motors continue to do splendid work at Prasnysz, both defending and attacking, and in several instances foiling flanking movements.

#### GERMAN ROUT.

GERMANS ANNIHILATED ON THE BOBR

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.

It is officially stated that the Russians have repatured the important town of Przasnyz.

The Germans on Feb. 26th apparently passed from the defensive on the greater part of the front to a retreat which in many places assumed the character of a rout.

The cavalry are pursuing them.

Our advance guards are engaging the enemy of the left bank of the Niemen.

The Russian artillery annihilated the German force, which crossed Bob

The Russian artillery at Ossowiecz is successfully engaging the enemy's heavy batteries.

The Russians repulsed furious Austrian attacks in Galicia and made numerous captures.

#### STOPPAGE OF AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Germans claim to have taken Przasnysz, an important point as it joins the natural gateway between the swamps at Ostrolenka and Sierpe.

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd reports that half the Russian 20th Army Corps which was recently surrounded is now safe.

He adds with reference to the stoppage of the Austrian advance on Stanislaw that as the Russians who crossed the Carpathians further west are on the enemy's flank his communications are confined to the dangerously narrow area between the Russians and the Rumanian frontier.

There are apparently no Russians in Hungary within 100 miles of Rumania but other telegrams indicate a renewed advance on Czernowitz from the east the direction of the original Russian advance from the base at Kieff. This, if successful, would certainly endanger the Austrians further north.

#### HOSPITAL FOR INDIAN WOUNDED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Sir John Hewett and other members of the Committee to-day inspected the Lady Hardinge Hospital just opened in connection with the Indian Soldiers' Fund at Brokenhurst Parks. The Fund has hitherto confined itself to supplying extra-comforts for men in the field and patients.

The Government has now started its own hospital accommodation and staffed by retired Indian [illegible] and Hindusiani speaking nurses.

(Continued on page 8.)

# WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

### SWEDISH STEAMER DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A telegram from Ymuiden states that the Swedish steamer Svarton arrived there holed in the starboard bow. She had been either mined or torpedoed off Texel.

## AMERICAN COMPROMISE PROPOSALS.

### EMPHATIC OPPOSITION BY FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

The French press emphatically opposes the American compromise proposals, and affirms that the Allies are fighting for the liberty of the American people as much as for the liberty of others. Germany cannot be allowed strength to cause more ruin and spill more blood.

## GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The first week's submarine policy has disappointed Germany. Newspaper comments show this feeling as greater deeds were expected. Both airships and submarines have been unable to get full freedom of movements. It seems that Germany was promised a dozen to a score of ships daily.

## ALLIES' COUNTER-MEASURES.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables.—

It is anticipated that Mr. Asquith in moving the votes of credit on Monday will announce the Allies' counter-measures in reply to submarine activities.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables —

The "Tribune de Geneves" Pola Correspondent states that three German submarines have arrived oveland and will attack ships in the Mediterranean irrespective of their nationality or flag.

## NORWAY AND GERMANY.

LAHORE, Feb, 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Owing to the dread of submarining, Norwegian exporters have ceased to supply Germany where the demand is great. German Piracy has thus cut off a source of food supply with which Great Britain has not interfered.

## VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The Federal Grand Jury has begun the investigation of violations of neutrality by four steamers supplying German warships early in the war.

## THE DACIA CAPTURED BY FRENCH CRUISER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A French cruiser has captured the American steamer Dacia in the Channel and is bringing her to Brest.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

### BLOCKADE OF COAST BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The "London Gazette," announces that the Government has decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa from the 28th instant.

## ANOTHER ZEPPELIN GONE.

### CARRIED AWAY IN VIOLENT STORM.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

Telegrams from Rome state that one of two Zeppelins flying from Pola was carried away in a violent storm in the Adriatic, the crew being drowned.

## GERMAN AVIATORS' MISHAP.

### SEAPLANE BREAKS DOWN IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A trawler landed at Lowestoft two German aviators who had been picked up in the North Sea on Tuesday morning, clinging to the wreckage of a seaplane. They said they left Ostend on Sunday night, and the machine broke down early on Monday. They descended well out to sea and clung to the wreckage for thirty hours before they sighted the trawler. They were terribly exhausted, and nearly unconscious.

## TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

French gunners felled a German aeroplane at Luneville, the pilots being made prisoners.

Another was felled by rifle fire at Largitzen.

## DUTCH MILITARY POWER,

### NEW MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26.

The State Council is considering new Bills having for their object the strengthening of Dutch military power.

The decision to call up the 1916 recruits earlier than usual has caused some uneasiness, but the newspapers point out that the measures are necessary for the defence at all times of the country's neutrality.

## BRITISH WAR CREDITS,

### HOW THE MONEY IS TO BE EXPENDED

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A White Paper explains that the credits which Mr. Asquith will move are intended to cover the cost of naval and military operations, also expenditure arising out of the war in connection with the promotion of trade and industry, financing the purchase of food-stuffs, etc., the relief of distress, to facilitate the raising of funds by the Dominions and Protectorates, also advances to the Dominions, Protectorates and Allies for meeting difficulties arising out of the war.

## GERMAN SPIES IN U. S. AND CANADA.

### NAVAL ATTACHE HEAD OF THE SERVICE

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The "Tribune" says that the United States Secret Service Attorney has forwarded to Washington evidence that Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attache in Washington, who is Count Bernstorff's personal representative in New York, is head of the German Secret Service in the United States and Canada. The evidence is highly important and involves several members of the Embassy. While none can be prosecuted, it is understood that they will disappear as soon as the excitement has subsided.

## WAR FEELING IN ITALY.

### FATAL RIOT AFTER A MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At a meeting at Reggio de Milia (Italy) in favour of war, the crowd outside stoned the troops. The police while maintaining order were obliged to use force, eighteen persons being injured. The latter fired, two policemen being killed and three wounded.

The Italian Government has prohibited meetings likely to be subversive of order.

## LINKING THE OCEANS.

### KING GEORGE AND THE PANAMA CANAL

LONDON, Feb. 26.

King George, in his message on the opening of Panama Exhibition, testified to the British Empire's appreciation of the linking of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, from which happy results may be expected.

## ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

A special cable to the "Statesman" states that the principal Indian steamship lines notify that on and after March 1st outward freights will be advanced by an average of 20 per cent., the present surcharge being reduced at the same time to fifteen per cent. The companies assert that this measure is necessitated by the greatly increased cost of working the regular liners. They say they are seriously affected by the reduction of the export trade while they are unable to take advantage of the high rates obtainable by tramp steamers.

# VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

## THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy dated 25th February:—

The great struggle on the eastern front continues unabated. A Russian communique indicates that the Germans are pressing the attack on the Russian line of the river Narew with increasing persistence, and the fighting in the Przasnysz region, west of the river, is becoming extremely severe. There have also been actions on the north of Grodno, and German patrols have attempted to cross the Niemen, but the main effort is apparently now directed on the river Narew portion of the Russian line, with a view by breaking through them to get behind Warsaw.

POSITION INVOLVED.

From the Carpathians also the continuance of vigorous fighting is reported but the position is very involved for the Russians in one quarter are pressing to the south, while the Austrians are in force on the north.

The Russians have apparently arrested the offensive which the Austrians have been making in great force against the extreme Russian left in Eastern Galicia, and a series of Russian successes are reported in the region of Munkacs, a town in Hungary, 30 miles south of the frontier.

From the latest reports it is evident that the German account of the Russian losses in East Prussia is much exaggerated. Of the four Army Corps which the Germans claim to have annihilated, three successfully effected retirement to the new position, and two regiments of the Corps which was supposed lost, have struggled through the forests and rejoined the Russian Army.

In the west, the French continue to progress to the north of Perthes.

Two London steamers were torpedoed without warning by the German submarines in the Channel. An armed merchant cruiser is also missing.

### GERMAN PROGRESS.

The German offensive on the north of Warsaw seems to be making some progress. The Russians are indeed advancing westward on their far right near Kovno, but further south the Germans are evidently making way up to the main Russian line of defence. They have come right up to and occuied the left bank of the Niemen at one point, Sventsiansk, and have succeeded in throwing a small detachment across the river and the battle is in progress there. The German batteries are also engaging the fortress Osowiecs, and a German communique says Prasnysoz, where such severe fighting has taken place during the last few days, was captured by the Germans. On the south of the Vistula they have not been so successful, and the Russians repulsed an attack and captured two lines of trenches.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians continue to hold and repel an offensive.

### ALLIED AIRMEN'S RAID.

The Austrians are making an attempt to turn the Russian left. In the Carpathians heavy snowfall has stopped military operations. In the west, the most noticeable incident is the raid by the Allies' airmen on the German line of communication with Champagne. Sixty bombs were dropped on a railway station, trains and points of concentration. The bombardments are said to have been extremely effective.

## REUTER'S JUBILEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The London staff, to-day, presented Baron de Reuter, on the occasion of the Jubilee the Company, with an address expressing their loyalty and regard, together with a souvenir in the form of a Greek amphora in silver. Many letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received from Ministers, Ambassadors, Dominion High Commissioners, the Lord Mayor, and others.

## "MADRAS FORTNIGHTLY."

From the commencement of the current year a new journal has been ushered into existence in Madras under the name of the "Madras Fortnightly." It is edited by Mr. G. Ratnam, B. A., who is well known in Madras, and south Indian journalistic circles. The periodical is devoted to all topics of general interest, one of its features being signed articles from the pens of noted writers and publicists. We extend to our new contemporary a warm welcome and wish it a long career of usefulness.

The Volunteer authorities in Calcutta recently circularized all ranks with a view to ascertaining how many officers and men are willing to serve anywhere in India or the vicinity of its land frontiers. In connection with this a Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association have expressed the hope that all members of the Association will assist the Government by allowing such assistants as they could spare and who were volunteers to express their willingness to serve if they so desired.

The "Pioneer" understands that the dredging operations in the river Jhelum, which the Kashmir State has been carrying out for last few years, are likely to affect adversely the supply to the triple canals in the Punjab. It is feared that there will be a small but permanent deficiency in the winter months. The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal from the Punjab to appoint Mr. R. Egerton Purves, late Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, to investigate the question and submit proposals for restoring the conditions that existed prior to the dredging operations.

# KARAKORAM EXPLORATION.

## THE INDO-ASIATIC WATERSHED.

### GLACIAL BASIN AT 20,000 FT.

Dr. de Filippi sends to the Royal Geographical Society from Suget Karaul (Chinese Turkestan) an account of the further scientific work of his expedition. On May 15 the whole expedition started from Leh, in Ladak, for the Karakoram, by the new road which is mentioned in the last report. On June 2 the expedition pitched their camp in the western and higher portion of the Depsang plateau by the side of a small rivulet, the only permanent stream of the plains, says "The Times."

Several special excursions were sent out, but the real exploration work began on July 1. The aim, according to the original plan, was to ascertain the position of and to survey the Indo-Asiatic watershed between the Siachen glacier and the Karakoram Pass. The Survey of India map of this district, drawn from sketches made in 1864-66 by Johnson, shows to the east of Siachen a group of glaciers which do not flow beyond the confines of the valleys where they originate. To one of these glaciers the name of "Remo" is given. In 1909 Dr. T. G. Longstaff, after completing the exploration of the Siachen, went up the Shyok river to its source and was much impressed by the appearance of the glaciers from which it springs. He was the first to surmise their importance and size, and the present exploration was entirely due to his advice and information.

The results have quite justified his previsions. The exploration was carried out by two separate parties. Major Wood, with Mr. Spranger and the surveyor Shib Lal, undertook the survey of the southern and northern aspects of the watershed between the Remo basin and the Karakoram Pass: Dr. de Filippi, Commr. Alessio, Professor Abetti, and Lieutenant Antills, with Jamna Pershad and Petigax, went directly to the Remo glacier. It took one month to survey it, and the parties were greatly hampered by an unexpected obstacle—the persistent bad weather which prevailed over a vast area of the country through most of July and part of August. Notwithstanding this, Lieutenant Antills was able to secure a good number of photographic plates and panoramas, which will sufficiently illustrate the Remo. On August 13 the whole expedition was again united at the Depsang camp.

### MODERN MAPS DISPROVED.

The exploration has proved the watershed range, the position and direction of the valleys, and the distribution of the glaciers to be entirely different from the representation in modern maps. The river Shyok originates from a single vast glacial basin, to which Dr. de Filippi has left the name Remo, although it is unknown to natives, and has no meaning in any of the local languages. The Remo is formed by two large glaciers, a western and a northern one, which meet nearly at a right angle at the bottom of their valleys, and end at about 16,000ft. of altitude with a single common front, 300ft. high which fills the whole width of the Shyok valley. These glaciers are 22 to 24 miles long, two to five miles broad, and the total area of the basin is about 240 square miles.

To the east of the Remo the glaciers suddenly disappear, except for some insignificant single icefields, which makes the presence of such a vast glacial basin at the extreme limit of the Karakoram zone covered with ice all the more remarkable. Both the western and the northern valleys are very wide, and rise with a very gentle slope up to the upper basins. The western Remo leads up to a vast amphitheatre of imposing mountains.

The northern Remo, which is the larger of the two glaciers, flows between ranges not very high nor very impressive. It rises northward for about six miles, up to a sort of circus, where it bends to the north-east to reach at 19,700ft. of altitude a basin so vast and so even that it has the appearance of a plateau. The glacier fills it to the brim, and appears to overflow between peaks which stand alone like islands in the ice. One of the cols, to the west, communicates with the Siachen basin; another, to the north, is on the watershed. It is much to be regretted that the persistent bad weather and the large quantity of newly-fallen snow prevented the expedition from actually reaching either of these saddles.

Through a saddle to the west of the Karakoram Pass Major Wood and his party had entered a large basin of confluent valleys, which he identified as connected with the Yarkand river. The search for its sources had led him directly to this some tongue of the Remo glacier and at the same time had given them the opportunity of connecting the survey work with Dr. de Filippi's. The small lake which Hayward in 1868 thought to be the source of the Yarkand river is about 15 miles from the glacier, and has practically no part in the feeding of the river.

### WORK FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION.

The expedition has thus ascertained the most remarkable fact of one and the same glacier, the Remo, giving rise to the Shyok river, a tributary of the Indus, and to the Yarkand river, whose waters end in the deserts of Central Asia. The Yarkand river, a few hundred yards below its origin, receives an important tributary which comes from a glacier overriding a saddle, and draining on both sides of it. Lower down the valley spreads out in a vast circus, where several tributaries join it. Major Wood went down stream for about 60 miles, and ascertained the existence of two considerable western tributaries which must flow from the northern slopes of the Karakoram, and which will be the object of the next exploration.

The expedition had been several weeks without any news of the world, owing to an interruption of the road in the Shyok valley, when, on August 16, they received five European mails and, from India, the dramatic news of the conflagration which had broken out in Europe. England and Italy were said not to be entangled in it. Several Italian members of the expedition left for home at once. On August 20 the expedition left with all their things to cross the ranges into Chinese Turkestan. They are at present engaged in completing the geophysical station.

# POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

## ORDERLY SEVERELY WOUNDED.

### ASSASSINS' ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Police Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee, who was engaged in connection with the recent taxican dacoities here, was shot dead while on duty in Cornwallis Square early this morning by four young men with revolvers. His orderly was also wounded. The assassins escaped.

LATER.

Early this morning there was another political outrage in Calcutta victim being a C. I. D. Inspector. At 6-30 this morning Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee of the C.I.D. with his orderly constable was watching political suspects at Cornwallis Square, which is a favourate resort of young men, especially the student community. The Inspector had been busy for the last few days in tracing the culprits connected with the Garden Reach and Belliaghata robberies and Jorabagan shooting outrage and thus became a marked man among the anarchists. This morning while on duty at the South-west corner of Cornwallis Square on the junction of Manicktola Street and Cornwallis Street four young men armed with revolvers approached him. He was looking at them when suddenly one of the four who was little in advance fired at the Inspector, the bullet hitting his chest. The Inspector cried "bapre," made a sign to his orderly to catch the murderer and fell down. Simultaneously three companions of the murderer fired at the Inspector several times. The orderly attempted to arrest them and they fired at him and he too being wounded fell on the road. The place of occurrence is in front of the Christ Church, but it being early morning the place was not crowded. Then the four culprits after shooting the Inspector and his orderly ran towards the south pursued for some distance by passers-by who were afraid to approach them as they threatened to fire at them. The Inspector died on the spot and his body was removed to the morgue. The orderly who is still alive was removed to the Medical College Hospital in a precarious condition. Information was immediately telephoned to the Central Police Station at Lal Bazar. Superintendent Aldridge with a number of European Police officers and C.I.D.. men came to the spot and are making enquiries. No arrests have yet been made.

LATER.

The police orderly, wounded in the Cornwallis Square outrage this morning, who is shot through the shoulder and back has been able to make a detailed statement and good hopes are entertained of catching the murderers who appear to have been Bengali students of the "Bhadralog" class.

It seems that the murdered Police Inspector was on an early morning patrol duty and the murder took place in the most open manner in full day-light at one of the most frequented thoroughfares just at the point where Cornwallis Street and Manicktolla Street enter Cornwallis Square.

The spot is in the very heart of the student quarter of Calcutta and electric trams pass it at frequent intervals. There should be no lack, therefore, of witnesses.

The assassins bolted down Cornwallis Street to the south, i.e., towards the region of students' messes and must have been recognised as they ran.

## PREVIOUS OUTRAGES.

The last crime of a similar nature, was perpetrated on February 22nd, 1911, when Head Constable Chakravarty, who was doing duty with the Calcutta Police in connection with political crimes, was shot in Sikdar Bagan Street, at about eight o'clock in the evening. He was shot in the back at such close quarters that his shirt was actually set on fire, the bullet passing through his body.

A few days later,—On March 3rd,—there was a bomb outrage in Writers' Buildings, when Mr. F. C. Cowley, Executive Engineer of the Central Circle, P. W. D., had a very narrow escape. As he turned into the central portico of the building, a Bengali threw a bomb at Mr. Cowley. The missile struck him, but, fortunately, it did not explode. In this case it was assumed that the bomb was thrown at Mr. Cowley in mistake for a high police official.

Appended we give a list of the notable anarchist outrages in Bengal during recent years.

December, 1907.—Attempt to wreck the Lieut.-Governor's train at Naraingarh.

December, 1907.—Attempt on the life of Mr. B. C. Allen at Goalundo.

March 4th, 1908.—Attempt to shoot the Rev. J. H. Hickenbotham, of the Church Missionary Society, at Kushtea.

March, 1908.—Second attempt to wreck Sir Andrew Fraser's train at Chandernagore.

April 11th, 1908.—Bomb thrown at the Mayor of Chandernagore.

April 30th, 1908.—Murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore.

August, 1908.—Murder of Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore case, in Alipore jail.

October, 1908.—Attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, at Overtoun Hall.

October, 1908.—Murder of Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee, in Serpentine Lane, Calcutta. Inspector Banerjee had shadowed and was about to arrest Profula Chaki, in connection with the Mozufferpore crime at Mokameh Station, when the latter committed suicide.

February 10th, 1909.—Murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas in the courtyard at Alipore.

January 24th, 1910.—Murder of Mr. Shamsul Alum at the High Court.

February, 1910.—Murder of a *chaprassi* in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity.

The attempt on the Viceroy at Delhi, will, of course, be fresh in the public memory, while the last affair was the explosion of the bomb intended for Mr. Gordon, at Moulvi Bazar, which, however, only resulted in the death of the youth who was carrying the missile.

May 19.—Chaprasi of Lahore Gymkhana Club, killed by explosion.

September 29.—Murder of C. I. D. Police Head Constable, Haripado Deb, at College Square, Calcutta.

September 30.—Murder of Inspector Bunkim Chunder Chowdhury, with a bomb, at Mymensingh.

January 19, 1914.—Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, was murdered on the west side of Chitpur Road, midway between the tram line and the pavement.

# THE STRANDED CITY OF MYSORE.

## A MARINE OFFICER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

In connection with the City of Mysore the "Times of Ceylon" received to-day contains the following particulars:—The steamer was on her voyage from Calcutta to Colombo, when she ran on the Komari Reef, 36 miles north of Little Basses. She was carring a general cargo from the Indian ports and four passengers, who, the agents were informed, were being brought to Colombo by another steamer which had stood by the City boat. The P. and O. and Bibby Lines Liner has been in communication with one or other of the vessels and the arrival of the vessel which had stood by the City of Mysore was looked forward to with much anxiety this morning. It is extremely unfortunate that the Ellerman and the City lines who are improving their fleet of steamers on the Eastern run with the addition of seperate first class boats should have one of their newest vessels in accident. The eastern coast with its treacherous currents and defective lighting has for years past been the burden of complaint by Mariners navigating our seas and when in the middle of October 1913 a Marine Court of Enquiry at Calcutta had concluded its investigation of circumstances under which the S.S. Norfolk was stranded off the Ceylon Coast in the previous month, the view already held and shared by every navigator of the eastern seas was expressed that the coast was very dangerous and that lighting was necessary. They decided to ask the Government to forward these recommendations to the Government of Ceylon with a view to their adoption. The Norfolk stranded on the Komari Reef having been carried to within eight miles of land by current. Just previous to the Norfolk's accident a London-owned tank steamer, Saraual, struck an uncharted rock off Point De Galle causing a rent in her hull 20ft. long by an inch wide amidship, together with other holes.

### STORY OF THE CAPTAIN OF A BABBY LINER.

The Captain of the Babby liner which has just arrived from Rangoon gave the "Times of Ceylon" representative some interesting information concerning the unfortunate City boat.—"At this time of the year," the Commander explained, "we usually look for very fine weather in these waters, but on her voyage from Rangoon the weather has been very peculiar except for the fact that the barometer has been normal. Weather indications might have led one to expect anything. The sky had been consistently overcast and overhanging clouds looked as though a cyclone was blowing up. We changed our course for Colombo at midnight last night and early this morning when some miles out off the coast of Ceylon opposite Little Basses we heard wireless messages which were passing between a City boat and the Dash. Apparently terms had been arranged for the Dash to tow the City boat off but from messages it seemed that the Dash was unable to get in close enough. The City boat then asked the Dash to take a message to her agents at Colombo that she was badly aground and added that she was sending four passengers to the Dash by her own boats and arrangements were made for passages etc. As there was a P. and O. vessel also in communication with the City boat we did not wait but came on to Colombo."

The Commander of the Bibby boat added that it was a very significant fact that this morning a heavy mist was hanging over the coast of Ceylon and it was not until they were within seven miles of the coast that they were first able to discern the land Usually it is possible on this coast to see the Jubilee Peak, Westminister Abbey or Wadinagala, many miles out at sea. The Commander added that at this time of the year currents on the east coast of Ceylon are very treacherous because they may set you in shore or they may set out. If, as is quite possible, the City boat was taking in the shore course with India of being able more quickly to make for an east coast if necessary. It may be that she was carried on to the reef by current. An overcast sky or heavy mist would add to the possibilities of such a misadventure. At the time the Commander interviewed it was not known that the City boat was on the Komari Reef but he said he felt sure that that was where she was. There have since 1858 been no less than nineteen vessels lost on this Reef.

## CALCUTTA DACOITIES.

### AN ARREST AND A DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

A political suspect named Nundy was arrested by the Police during the raid on a house in Mirzapore Street yesterday. The raid was connected with the Belgattia dacoity.

Nerode Probash Haldar, the man who was shot in the recent affair at Chitpore Road, died yesterday in Mayo Hospital, of the bullet wound in the neck. The reward of Rs. 2,500 offered is to be substantially increased.

# THE FIGHTING IN THE GULF.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

## HIGH PRAISE FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

## HOW BUSRAH WAS TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

To-day's "Gazette of India" publishes the Despatches describing the operations at the head of the Persian Gulf up to 28th November. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the manner in which the operations were conducted and the behaviour of the troops engaged. His Excellency in Council also shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the support rendered by the Royal Navy, which conduced so materially to the success of the operations.

### C. IN C'S. REPORT.

From the Chief of the General Staff to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department:—"I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit for the information of the Government of India the undermentioned reports on the operations of the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" up to the 28th November, 1914.

His Excellency considers that the operations were conducted with skill and energy and that the discipline and steadiness of the troops reflect the greatest credit on all ranks. He desires to commend to the favourable condition of the Government the officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services are brought to the notice in the reports and wishes specially to invite attention to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barrett's remarks in regards to the very valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Navy, which he cordially endorses."

### GENERAL DELAMAIN'S DESPATCH

Brigadier General Delamain, in his Despatch, dated the 16th November describes the operations till the arrival of General Sir Arthur Barrett in the course of which he states: "At 1 a.m. on 6th November H.M.S. Odin, preceded by launches sweeping for mines, stood in and bombarded the Turkish guns outside the fort, 3 miles south east of the Telegraph station at Fao. The hostile guns were soon silenced. They were well served for a time, and hit the Odin twice. On the signal being made that the guns were silenced, the transports Umaria and Varela advanced in that order each towing eight boats full of troops. Alongside the armed launches towed seven boats full of troops, and the Royal Navy steam launches towed the detachment of Marines from H.M.S. Ocean. Off the Telegraph station the boats were cast off and made for the shore. Some 600 infantry landed with one section Mountain Artillery complete with mules and one squad of Sappers and Miners. There was no opposition when the 1st and 2nd reinforcements had also landed. Colonel Rosher assembled his force and marched south-eastwards to occupy the Fort. This was accomplished during the night of the 6th and 7th. The guns were dismounted and thrown into the River, and Colonel Rosher's command returned to Fao.

### OFF ABADAN ISLAND.

While the troops who had landed were being re-embarked on the 7th November, the General Officer Commanding, with the remaining transports, proceeded up the river till within sight of the oil refinery on Abadan Island. On the 8th November the river was reconnoitred for a suitable landing place. A firm high bank with deep water close up to it was found at Saniyh. The transports were called up and troops began to disembark. The disembarkation continued during 9th and 10th November, being practically complete by the evening of the latter date. It was proposed to advance from this camp and attack the Turks at Shamshumiya by land, but the reported advance of Turkish troops from Basrah and the necessity of safeguarding the oil works, combined with the absence of news from India regarding the arrival of reinforcement decided me to remain at Saniyeh. With the intention of an early forward movement as little baggage and supplies as possible were landed at this camp. Reconnaisances both up and down the stream on the 9th and 10th failed to discover any enemy.

### ATTACK BY TURKEY.

On the evening of the 10th, reliable news was received from the Sheikh of Mohammerah that Semi Bey with a strong combined force of Turks and Arabs had arrived from Basrah at a point opposite Mohammerah, with the intention of attacking our camp as 3 a.m., on the 11th. The Sheikh reported that Semi Bey had started to make the attack. Troops were turned out and outposts strengthened. The Turkish force, of whom over 300 were actually seen, delivered a determined attack at 5-30 a.m., on an advanced post held by one double company of the 117th Mahrattas with two machine guns. They advanced to within 50 yards of the post, but were driven off by a dashing counter-attack delivered by the 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry with the assistance of the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery. The enemy lost heavily in their retirement across the desert, 19 dead were counted, 14 wounded were brought in by us and six prisoners were taken. Abandoned rifles and equipment were found. The Turks officially acknowledged a loss of 80 men.

### OFFICERS PRAISED.

General Delamain after describing the difficulties of communications brings to notice the great assistance given by Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., and Commander Hamilton, R.I.M., in the planning and carrying out of operations at Fao and landing at the camp. He mentioned that masters of the various transports gave all the assistance in their power, and specially mentions T. L. Mills, R.N.R. of the Varela.

He concludes: "In connection with the Turkish night attack on the 11th November I would report that the counter-attack I ordered on the attacking force was carried out in a most dashing and skilful manner by the 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, and the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel C. Rattray, 20th Infantry."

### LIEUTENANT GENERAL BARRETT'S DESPATCH.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barrett's Despatch, dated 7th November, outlines the operations at Sieyhan from 14th to 28th November. He writes:—"At 8-50 a.m. (17th November) a report was received from Advanced Guard to the effect that the enemy's position extended from a ruined mud fort which was plainly visible somewhat to the right of our line of advance northwestwards through Sassanain Zain. At 10 a.m. the enemy's opened fire. I then ordered the 110th Mahratta L. I., to reinforce the advanced guard and moved up the 16th Brigade on its right, leaving a space between the two brigades for the artillery to come into action, and retaining as reserves the 48th Pioneers and the 120th Infantry. Each of the two Brigade Commanders had then at his disposal three battalions of Infantry and a Company of Sappers, with the Cavalry covering the left flank of the whole force, and the two sloops on the river to our right, though at some distance, with only the tops of their masts appearing above the belt of palm trees. The whole of the artillery consisting of the 23rd and 30th Mountain Batteries, and the 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, were subsequently joined by three guns of the 76th Battery, which were hurried up during the action from the landing place. They were placed under the commander of the Royal Artillery. While these dispositions were being made a heavy downpour, lasting for half an hour came on. The front was entirely obscured, while the surface of the ground was converted into a quagmire ankle-deep, over which guns and horses could only move at a walk. The enemy's guns ceased firing, and I was in some doubt as to whether he intended to maintain his position. Our troops continued to advance steadily until 11-45 a.m., when the enemy simultaneously opened a heavy gun, rifle and machine gun fire along his whole front. Our artillery and infantry also came into action. After watching the course of the engagement for some time I came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to abandon my original intention of turning the enemy's right, which extended some distance and was entrenched back into broken ground and palm groves.

### KEY OF POSITION ATTACKED.

The key of his position appeared to be the old mud fort. I therefore sent word to General Fry with the 18th Brigade to engage the enemy's right and centre with a frontal attack while General Delamain with the 16th Brigade turned his left flank and captured the fort. At the same time I reinforced General Delamain with a Battalion from the reserve. General Deneral Delamain had meanwhile anticipated my intentions and had already commenced the turning movement. It was at this stage that a large number of casualties occurred, on our right, especially in the 2nd Dorset regiment, which had been the first to come into action and had met with heavy fire in an exposed position, not only from the mud fort and the trenches in front of it, but also from a body of the enemy entrenched on the edge of the palm groves behind and to the south of it. These Turkish regulars were using smokeless powder, and were invisible from the point where the guns were in action, the latter being fully engaged with the enemy's artillery, and with the long line of entrenchments on the main front of Hassanain Zain. The sloops on the river managed to put a few shells into the mud fort, but were soon obliged to desist owing to their view being obstructed by the belt of palm trees. The turning movement was very skilfully carried out by portions of the 104th Infantry, the 117th Mahrattas and the 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners, and was directed by General Delamain himself. The 18th Brigade and the main body of the 16th Brigade also pressed on steadily supported by very efficient fire from our artillery. At 1-15, the whole of the enemy's line quitted its entrenchments, and fled rapidly to the right rear into the broken ground and palm trees, his guns covering the retirement and finally being skilfully withdrawn from successive positions in the same direction under cover of long earthen embankments which concealed them from view. The whole of our force advanced firing heavily and doing considerable execution but the enemy's losses would have been much greater if the state of the ground had not precluded rapid movement, more especially on the part of the cavalry and artillery. Two abandoned mountain guns fell into the hands of the 7th Rajputs, who were on the left of the line and numerous prisoners were captured."

### TROOPS' SPLENDID STEADINESS.

Continuing, General Barrett states:—"The conduct of the troops throughout this engagement excited my warmest admiration. A very large majority of the men had never been under fire before yet they behaved as steadily as if at an ordinary field day. All the details of their training as inculcated in peace time being carried out automatically. The behaviour of the Dorset Regiment, when exposed to both frontal and enfilade fire, is especially to be commended. General Delamain has also brought to notice the 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners, who were on the right of the Dorsets. The enemy's guns were well served and cleverly handled, but fortunately the fusing of the shells was indifferent and the elevation generally too great. Their rifle fire was also too high, and not very effective at close quarters. Otherwise our losses would have been much heavier. Our artillery suffered for want of observation posts, but in spite of this their fire was highly effective, and as was afterwards ascertained produced a demoralising effect on the enemy, as may be gathered from the above report. The duties of the Commanders of Brigades and of other units, as also of the Staff were carried out most efficiently. I propose to defer bringing the names of individual officers to notice until the operations of this force as a whole are finally recorded. At this stage I need only mention those who were especially conspicuous during the actions of the 15th and 17th, as set forth in the Brigade Commander's reports attached. On the 18th, 19th and 20th we were empolyed in landing supplies and blankets for the troops, and in reconnoitring the enemy's position at Salyanieh which was found to be at right angles to the river with four guns in position, the bank commanding the north end of Dabha Island, where the s.s. Ekbatana and two smaller craft had been sunk to block the ship channel. The naval sloops engaged these guns from below the obstruction and as was discovered afterwards placed a shell inside the battery.

### TURKS QUIT BUSRAH.

I formed a plan of attack to be carried out on the 22nd, in which naval and military forces were to co-operate, but on the 21st I received trustworthy information confirmed by our cavalry that the enemy had vacated his position. The report stated that the Turks had quitted Busrah and retired northward in boats to Bagdad, that numbers of armed Arabs had deserted, and that the town of Basrah was in danger of being looted. Accordingly I ordered a forced march for 8 p.m., that evening, while the Naval sloops were to proceed by the river to Basrah and two battalions were hastily got on board shallow draft steamers to follow them. We started across the desert at 8 o'clock, and at 12 noon the next day we reached the outskirits of Basrah, after a march that was extremely trying for channels, which had to be levelled and in some cases bridged, to admit the passage of field guns. On arrival at Basrah we learned that the two sloops had got in at 9 p.m., the previous evening and had succeeded in protecting the buildings on the river bank, to which no damage had been done except the partial burning of the Custom House and destruction of its contents. The two battalions had arrived at 9 a.m., on the 22nd, and were then patrolling the town which was perfectly orderly. I therefore decided to defer making a forward entry into the town until the next morning, as the troops were badly in need of food and rest, and it would have been difficult to arrange quarters for them until the place had been more fully examined.

### UNION JACK HOISTED.

On the 23rd the troops made a ceremonial march through the town to a selected spot near the mouth of the Ashar Creek, where the Foreign Consuls and notables were assembled to meet us and were presented to me by Mr. Bullard, our late Consul. A Proclamation prepared by Sir Percy Cox was then read, the Union Jack was hoisted on a prominent building, a salute was fired from the sloops, the troops presented arms, and three cheers were given for His Majesty the King-Emperor. The German Consul and five other Germans were placed on board transports for conveyance to India. We were cordially welcomed by the inhabitants who appeared eager to transfer their allegiance to the British Government.

In concluding this report I wish to lay stress upon the very great assistance that I have received throughout from Captain Hayes-Alder R.N., the Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, and the officers and men serving under him, without which it would have been quite impossible to bring these operations to a successful issue.

### A FRIENDLY SHEIKH.

I am also much indebted to Sir Percy Cox for his advice and help on all occasions and for the valuable and accurate information that he was able to procure for me, chiefly through the Sheikh of Mohammerah, who at the risk of drawing upon himself the hostility of the Turks has spared no pains to prove himself our true friend and ally.

I reserve for a future report an acknowledgement of the good services done by the officers of the Royal Indian Marine, whose duties in connection with the Naval Transport work have been most onerous. We have also received very ready help throughout from the officers and men of the transports belonging to the British India Steam Navigation and other companies."

## MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

### OFFICERS AND MEN RECOMMENDED FOR REWARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

In connection with the Persian Gulf operations the General Officer Commanding 16th Infantry Brigade recommends for reward the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men from those favourably brought to notice by commanding officers:—

2nd Dorset Regiment—Major H. St. J. Clarkson for gallantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. G. Powell for general assistance and conveying messages under fire.

2nd Lieutenant E. L. Stephenson for commanding his company with conspicuous coolness and dash after his Major and Captain had been killed.

Lieutenant E. B. Allnutt, R.A.M.C., in medical charge, for again displaying conspicuous bravery in attending the wounded under heavy fire in the open. Many men owe their lives to this officer.

No. 3865, Colour Sergeant and acting Sergeant—Major Delara, for coolness and gallantry.

No. 8558, Private Moores, who showed great courage in bringing up ammunition under heavy fire.

No. 7712, Private Hughes, who when the machine gun officer was wounded took command of the one uninjured gun, and under heavy fire brought it to close range, where it was of much use.

No. 6591, Sergeant Drew, who though wounded continued to lead his men with coolness and bravery.

3rd Sappers and Miners:—

Lieutenant Mathews, R.E., for gallantry in leading a mixed party of Sappers and the 104th Rifles and establishing the flank attack on the edge of the date broves.

Jemadar Feroze Ali.—After Captain Twiss and the Subadar were wounded this Indian Officer was in command of about 100 men, who did excellent work in spite of heavy casualties.

No. 2855, Naik Dalip Sing, No. 22 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the action at Sahil on the 17th November, 1914, when, with a party of Sappers under Lieutenant Mathews, R.E., he showed himself very forward in action, and led his squad with great determination into the Turkish trenches.

104th Wellesleys Rifles:—

Captain Chadwick for gallantry.

Subadar Abal Sing (first in the grove).

No. 2336, Lance Naik Net Singh, for gallantry with Lieutenant Mathews' party.

117th Mahrattas:—

Captain and Adjutant E. G. Hall for gallantry. This officer was severely wounded.

### GALLANT WIRELESS OPERATOR.

I regret that I omitted to bring to favourable notice the services of Mr. Bryant, the Marconi operator on board the s.s. Varela of the British Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Bryant was untiring in his efforts to secure communication, and when the apparatus on the Dalhousie broke down he volunteered instantly to cross from Bahrain to Bushire to set the matter right. The force owed much to his skill and devotion to duty and I trust that it may be found possible to recognise his services.

### G. O. C'S REPORT

The General Officer commanding the 18th Infantry Brigade writing on the operations of his brigade up to the 20th November, 1914, says:—When all did well, and where there was no opportunity for conspicuous individual action, I have no special recommendations to make.

The Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery writing on the operations of the Artillery under his command up to the 20th November, 1914, says:—All ranks behaved with exceptional coolness and steadiness, and I wish to bring to notice the good work done by Lieutenant-Colonel Green and Major Broke-Smith throughout the action.

The assistant Director, Medical Services, Indian Expeditionary Force writing in connection with the service under his command up to the 20th November, 1914 says:—I wish to bring to notice the especially excellent work done by the following medical officers during the engagement of the 17th instant:—Captain Wright, I.M.S., 126th Indian Field Ambulance; Captain Hislop, I.M.S., 126th Indian Field Ambulance; Captain Lambert, R.A.M.C., 17th British Field Ambulance; Lieutenant Allnutt R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Dorset Regiment.

### SURGEONS PROMOTED.

The undermentioned assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons did conspicuously good work in attending the wounded under heavy fire on the 17th November, 1914, and are recommended for promotion as stated opposite their names:—3rd class Assistant Surgeon J. H. S. Huffton to 1st class Assistant Surgeon; 4th class Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. Pac Heco (wounded) to 3rd class Assistant Surgeon of three years standing. No. 282, 1st class Sub-assistant Surgeon V. U. R. Pandit, 104th Rifles, to 2nd Class Senior Sub-assistant Surgeon; No. 318, 2nd class Sub-assistant Surgeon Shaikh Azimuddinshaik Ismail, to 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

## VICEROY'S SPEECH AT MUSCAT.

### AN APPRECIATION OF GALLANT AND SKILFUL WORK.

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A Press Communique states:—The following is a summary of the speech made by H. E. the Viceroy during the inspection of 102nd, K. E. O. Grenadiers and 95th Russells Infantry at Muscat on the 11th instant:—

"It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to visit the regiments here to-day and to tell you all, British and Indian officers and men, how much your good work is appreciated both by me personally and by the Government of India. You have all by your gallantry, devotion to duty and skilful conduct of operations on the 11th January against the rebels rendered signal service to the Government. I wish to congratulate you on the success of those operations and to assure you that the Government and the people of India are deeply grateful to you for what you have done. You are long way from India, but I can guarantee that you are not forgotten. Your movements and welfare are watched with pride and interest. It has given me very great pleasure to be able to meet you all and peronally give these assurances, and I hope they may be suitably conveyed and explained to all ranks in your force orders."

Babu Nagendra Nath Basu, Vice-President of Rati Research Society, has recently been touring in the neighbouring of Katwa and claims to have identified Vikrampur, the reputed seat of the Sen Kings of Bengal, a few miles from Devagram, mentioned in the commentary of Ram Charita. It is stated that Mr. Basu derived proofs from copperplate inscription discovered in Sitalhati and other important historical references.

# RIOT AT SINGAPORE.

## HOW IT WAS QUELLED.

### COMPLETE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The following Press Note is issued by the Burma Government this afternoon in regard to the trouble at Singapore: A communique of the Government of the Straits Settlements states with reference to the events at Singapore that the local forces assisted by a detachment of the Malay States Volunteer Rifles and Johore Forces, with the help rendered by crews from ships have quelled a riot which commenced on the afternoon of the 15th instant and now there remains the work of rounding up the scattered batches of rioters. This is being successfully carried out and a number has been arrested in the Singapore Island and also by the Sultan of Johore in the State of Johore where they attempted to escape. There has been no damage to property.

The following is the complete list of casulties which have occurred:—

KILLED.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major R. H. Galway, Captain F. V. Izard and Captain H. F. A. Maclean (attached to the Malay States Guides).

Singapore Volunteer Rifles:—2nd Lieutenant J. Love-Motgomerie.

Singapore Volunteer Medical Company, Lieutenant A. F. Logge.

Malay States Volunteer Rifles—Captain P. N. Gerrand.

Johore Forces—Captain Jabar.

Civilians—C. V. Dyson, Government Service, Straits Settlements. Dr. E. D. Whittle, Government Service, Straits Settlements.

Warden J. Clarke, Government Service, Straits Settlements.

G. B. Woolcombe and wife, Eastern extensions, Telegraph Company.

C. Smith, Eastern extensions, Telegraph Company.

G. Wald, Eastern extensions, Telegraph Company.

T. B. Dunn, Guthree and Co; D. Macgilivary, Guthree and Co; G. C. Butterworth, Guthree and Company; D. J. Marshall, China Mutual Insurance Company and S. F. Auscombe, Naval Forces.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. Cullimore; Johore Forces and F. Geddes of Topham Jones and W. D. Railton.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. Boyce, 5th Native Light Infantry.

There were also 12 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 9 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

## LAHORE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State having been received to the construction of the King Edward Memorial at Lahore at a total estimated cost of Rs. 40,62,580, the work is now being rapidly pushed on. The memorial takes the form of a scheme for the expansion of the Medical College at Lahore and the Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals. The scheme was inaugurated at a public meeting held in Lahore on 6th June 1910 under the presidency of Sir Louis Dane.

## RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant, Mr. Gulam Mahamed Munshi, Barrister-at-Law of Rajkot, very justly complains about the Kathiawar Railways, but I am afraid Mr. Munshi, is simply crying in the wilderness. Ever since the accursed partition of the original B. G. J. P. Railway of Kathiawar,—which itself is a sufficient index to the economic wisdom (!) of its promoters,—the travelling public, in and out of Kathiawar, have useful days of their journey, where each small railway rivals with her sister in shewing the greatest magnitude of mismanagement and utter disregard to public comforts and conveniences. The trains and their snail-like speed give one an idea as to what sorts of administration are being run in these States of Kathiawar and what care is paid to the welfare of their subjects. In the hottest days of summer, the low, iron-roofed passenger coaches of these trains,—their so-called first and second-class dirty and wretched carriages not excluded,—are packed up with passengers like dumb sheeps, meant for the slaughter house, without the management showing the slightest repugnance to these proceedings. Good speed, convenient timings, and reasonable service, they know not of, and in describing their mismanagement, it would be sheer injustice if we mention the one and leave off the others.

The other day, there was an excellent proposal in your columns for a "Kathiawar-Mail" to be run by the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Company, instead of its present, useless, so-called, "Kathiawar Express," which gives no postal convenience to Kathiawar; but the writer is afraid, even the B. B. & C. I. Ry., seems to have lately been affected by the germs of Kathiawar's chronic disease of mismanagement, and so it will not be wrong if Mr. Munshi's writing be judged a failure by the.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Second-Lieutenant Stone, who has been killed in action is the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Mr. Stone has also his second son at the front as a Royal Engineer.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**An Imperial Citizen.**

The "Indian Patriot":—The interest that was shown at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the large attendance of friends and sympathisers, the eagerness shown by every one to pay his tribute of respect to the memory of the great Indian, all show the esteem in which he was held, an esteem which is as genuine as it is universal. All feel that India has lost a great man, and the Empire a great citizen; and the loss to both is irreparable. If he had cared a little more for his health, or worked a little less for his country, his life might have been prolonged. But it was not in Mr. Gokhale's nature to be quiet, so long as there was energy in him. That energy he could not repress. And its super-abundance overflowed the limits of his physical endurance in his ardent determination to do as much work for the country as he possibly could.

**Servants of India Society.**

The "Express":—Adequate financial backing up is the first requisite in this direction—Servants of India Society. He laid the foundations: the superstructure he did not live to rear. That has to be done. Secondly, we want our workers for the promotion of primary education not in their hundreds but in their thousands. Gokhale would have scorned a personal form of memorial—some thing in bronze or marble. As in the case of Ranade so in Gokhale's, his life is the best memorial to himself: and the only memorial he would have us raise is to show that we are earnest in carrying on his work not indeed with his matchless genius but in somewhat of his selfless spirit. We would say here what Gokhale said of his guru: "Remember when you come here, the eye of a great Master, though himself no longer amongst us, is on you."

**A Political Sanyasi.**

"The Tribune":—It has been the fashion of the day to engage oneself and devote the best part of one's life for *self* and the spare time to the *country*. To the least meditative, such a division of one's time must appear ridiculous. How can any country hope to prosper with the leisurely services of men who, in spite of their pure motives and unquestioned talent, could not give the best part of their lives to serve the country? Mr. Gokhale therefore resolved to s[illegible] ideal of public work and *dedicated* h[illegible] to the service of the motherland. It was a dedication as holy as the dedication of saints and devotees before the altars of their temples. And truly it was the essence of the eastern ideal of service which Mr. Gokhale adopted and in so doing he had to make certain sacrifices.

**A Constructive Statesman.**

"The Punjabee":—A great man, a prince among men, has passed away. A career of singular gloriousness, a life rich in actual achievement and even richer in promise, has all of a sudden come to a premature end. By no means old in years, for he was on the right side of fifty, the death of Mr. Gokhale once again illustrates the truth of the ancient saying that those whom the gods love die early. And surely there was no Indian in these recent years whom the gods had greater reason to love. A man of high intellectual powers and moral worth, a patriot in whom the love of country was the dominating passion, an effective speaker, a ready debater, a great student of economics and finance, one of the few who could make figures interesting, a politician of equal ability, integrity and selflessness, great in the criticism of official measures and policies at a time when criticism must be the main function of Indian politicians and yet equally great in constructive statesmanship, distinguished alike for his independence and moderation, and held in almost equal esteem by the public and the better class of officials, Mr. G. K. Gokhale was the very embodiment of the qualities that are sorely needed in the India of to-day and that alone can make an Indian a successful and efficient public worker under present conditions.

## DELHI PROVINCE.

### TRANSFER OF SIXTY-FIVE REVENUE ESTATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

With regard to the recent Proclamation adding sixty-five revenue estates from the United Provinces to the Delhi Province from the 1st April, these estates all lie along the east bank of the Jumna. The intention and effect of the transfer is to give the Imperial Province the control of both the banks of the Jumna so as to simplify such questions as water supply, fouling, and buildings. In actual area the new territory is quite small, not more than the size of one police station, and its inclusion will entail no increase of administrative staff.

## AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

### LETTER SIGNED BY LATE PRINCE ALBERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Among the old Punjab records recently unearthed is a letter, dated Buckingham Palace, 6th July, 1848, signed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert as acting Great Master of the Order of the Bath, acquainting Brevet-Major Henry Lawrence of the Bengal Artillery with his appointment as a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. This letter has been offered to the Central Museum, Lahore, for exhibition.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### SALE OF A FIRE TEMPLE.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

RUSTAMJEE HIRJIBHOY AND SHAPURJEE DINSHAW DALLAS *v.* THE HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs who were the present trustees of an Agiary, or Parsi Fire Temple, situated at the corner of Khoja Street and Grant Road, known as the Dhana Patell Agiary, to obtain the sanction of the Court to an agreement for sale of the Agiary premises for Rs. 58,000 entered into on or about the 17th of December, 1914, with one Esmailjee Haji Abdul Karim.

This Agiary was built in 1834 by one Hormusjee Dhunjibhai Patell. The heirs of Hormusjee at a subsequent date by a trust-deed assigned the Agiary premises and a fund of Rs. 9,000 for the maintainance and upkeep of the Agiary to trustees mentioned in the deed.

The present trustees alleged that at the time the Agiary was built there was a large population of Parsis in the locality. There were, however, only two or three poor and small Parsi families residing in the neighbourhood now. The average number of worshippers at the Agiary had for several years been about one per day, and the emoluments derived from worsnippers were exceedingly small. The Agiary was in an exceedingly bad state of repair.

The plaintiffs had with the sanction of the Court entered into an agreement to sell the Agiary for Rs. 58,000 which was an exceedingly good price, to one Esmailjee Haji Abdul Karim. It was one of the terms of the agreement that the plaintiffs should at their own cost obtain the sanction of the Court to the sale in a regular suit to which the Hon. Advocate-General of Bombay and the heirs of the deceased settler and the plaintiffs as such trustees should be parties, and the intending purchaser refused to enter into the agreement unless that term was agreed to.

The trustees intended from the net sale proceeds of the Agiary premises to build another Agiary on a certain site at Cumballa Hill which locality was densely populated by respectable Parsi families. Mr. Darashaw Bomanjee Dubash, a respectable and wealthy member of the Parsi community, owned a piece of land at Cumballa Hill purchased three years ago, and was willing to sell it to the trustees at cost price although the value of the land had risen considerably in value during the last three years.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, sanctioning the agreement for sale and also the removal of the Agiary as prayed for.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Merwanjee, Kolah, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

# [redacted]RIZE COURT.

## THE S. S. KARA DENIZ.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

MOURAD BEY ..... Master.

*v.*

SOCRATES ATYCHIDES ..... Claimant.

The hearing of this cause, in which the claimant contended that the seizure of the s. s. Kara Deniz was illegal as she was at the time of her capture a Persian ship, was continued before his Lordship on Saturday.

Continuing his addresses Mr. Inverarity said that it was not easy to provide a fresh crew and therefore the Turkish crew was kept on. He would refer his Lordship to the case of the Ariel, where the Russian crew had continued to be employed. There was no objection to the employment of the Turkish crew. There was no international law to prevent neutrals from employing servants belonging to an enemy country; and a neutral might even trade with the enemy except in contraband. The fact that the vessel was not insured was quite immaterial. No suspicion could attach to the man because he had earned nearly £200,000 from the Turkish Government in five years. He had made a good deal of money out of Russia too. Then he had refused to allow his ships to be compulsorily taken by the Turkish Government. Mr. Inverarity, in conclusion, relied on the manner in which the claimant had given his evidence. He had never fenced with a single question, though the answer might be unfavourable to him. He was sure his Lordship must have been greatly impressed by this. He asked his Lordship to hold that the sale was a perfectly bona-fide sale, the fact of which was at once communicated to the captain and other persons. These persons had recognized the sale as a good one. Everything was as one would expect to find in a bona-fide sale. There was no reservation in the seller. The master was ready to sail from Bombay under the instructions of the new owner. The Persian Government and the British Embassy had recognized the bona-fides of the sale. Even assuming that the onus lay upon him he had discharged it fully. The Declaration of London was there, however, and the onus did not lie upon him. The moment, he had shown that there was on the face of it a bona-fide transaction 30 days prior to war it was for the other side to show circumstances, which would prove that the transaction was not bona-fide. That could not be done by merely throwing out surmises, as they had attempted to do. Under Article 57 the test was the flag. He put to his Lordship whether this ship would have been detained if it flew the American flag. He could not help saying that the conduct of the British Government in this instance looked liked that of a person who was prepared to bully a small boy and do that which could not be done to stronger ones.

The claimant was then asked a few questions by the Court. In reply to these he said that he went to Piraeus in October to attend to the repairs of the s. s. Teheran which was damaged in a collision. The colours of his ship were a yellow ground and a black ring on the top. The mark of the Seir Sepain which was two black anchors had been taken off the Kara Deniz. He did not know how the captain knew his signals. He had an agent at Piraeus before October.

The Advocate-General then pointed out that in the case of the Ariel the mate and the master were not Russians.

His Lordship intimated that he would write his judgment.

Solicitors for the claimant:—Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitors for the Government:—E. Ferrers Nicholson.


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## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Application for Discharge Under Section 38.

456-12—Manilal Jugjiwan Sha and Motilal Jugjiwan Sha v. Hirachand Vanechand, a firm Edgelow G W & Co. On 19th Feb. 1913. This Insolvents' discharge was suspended for 2 years.

588-14—M K R B & Co Nowroji Rustomji Vakilna v. Shirinbai Hoshangji Kotwal, Cr. No. 1 Khambatta & Co. Part Heard.

651-13—Bhimji & Co. Tricumdas Premji and Haridas Pragji v. Haridas Dayal Cr No. 28 Charandas Chaturbhuj Madhowji K & C Part heard. Malvi H M & R.

For Hearing of Notice Under Section 104.

522-13—Daphtary F & D Ardashir H D & Co Damji Hirji, Shamji Ramji, Velji Meghji and Shiwji Nensy v. Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm Madhowji K & C.

Applications for Discharge Under Section 38.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Indian Specie Bank in Liqudation by its Official Liquidator Crs No. 8 B. Little and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla (Ld.) Crs No. 17 Crawford B & Co.

576-13—Payne and Co. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. Crs No. 32 Crawford B & Co.

The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) by its Official Liquidator Cr No. 1 B Little and Co.

468-13—Alibhai Ahmed Khoja, Nurmahomed Ahmed Khoja, Karmali Dewraj Khoja and Nazeralli Dewraj Khoja v. Jamalbhai Ebrahim & Co Crs No. 2 Jehangir M & S.

448-13—Vishnu Mahadeo Sangle v. Raichand Ratna & ors Crs No. 1 Motichand and D.

# DR. J. C. BOSE AT PHILADELPHIA.

## OVATION BY LEADING SCIENTIFIC MEN

At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Philadelphia, Professor Bose gave an address on his discoveries before the leading scientific men of America. Striking and novel experiments were shown, writes a contemporary, demonstrating the unity of response in plant and animal life.

Dr. Bose, at the conclusion of his address, received an ovation from the assembled Savants. Professor Ganong, the leading Plant-Physiologist, declared that his own apparatus, which have been adopted in European and American Laboratories as standards, were crude, compared to the marvellous instruments, invented by Professor Bose. Plant-Physiologists had their attention directed hitherto to mere mechanical and descriptive phenomena. Professor Bose was the first to create a new living science by his wonderful theoretical insight and by means of his instruments of extraordinary delicacy, by which the plant is made to reveal its own inner history through scripts made by itself.

Professor Bose's discoveries have created a great sensation in America. The Philadelphia Press, referring to the meeting, says.—

"Another addition was made yesterday to the list of scientific achievements when Dr. J. C. Bose, the Hindu "Savant," before a distinguished gathering of surgeons and botanists in the Medical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, successfully anaesthetised a plant and exhibited its declining reactions. The mere success of the operation was acclaimed marvellous by those present; but even more noteworthy, it was declared, were the conclusions at which Dr. Bose reached. By means of microscopic projections, Dr. Bose showed that poisonous solution, injected into the plant, produced the same effect as on an animal tissue. He further drew other striking parallels between the automatic response in plant and a similar activity in men. These experiments were the first of their kind that have even been exhibited. Dr. Bose made an impressive figure among the hundreds of scientists assembled, and, in the opinion of his compeers, he placed himself, by his experiments, among the foremost of investigators."


Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C-12


# MAHALUXMI RACES.

## TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

### MEDIUM CLASS BUT SPLENDID SPORT.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Like our convivial brothers North of the Tweed, who are sometimes known to keep up a New Year celebration for well over a fortnight, the Bombay sportsmen are apparently bent on prolonging the Big Meeting festival *ad libendum*, for there was little to choose last Saturday between the 10th Extra Meeting, from a sporting stand point, and the five fixtures which preceded it. Apart from the sentimental glamour inspired by the presence of a few expensive thoroughbreds and the extravagant stakes provided for their benefit, Mr. Reynolds' admirably devised system of classification works so effectively in providing first class sport with second and third-raters, the exclusion of superlative galloping excellence does not militate in the least degree against the pleasure and enjoyment of a Mahaluxmi racing programme. In fact the resourcefulness and ingenuity of our popular weight-fixer are such, he could be relied upon to keep the game alive by stimulating a spirit of competition amongst a field of our homely bow-wows, or the diverse occupants of an ordinary poultry yard, if by any chance the noble steed were not available for the purpose. When the success of Western India racing is wholly dependent on the Arab horse some sort of parity should at least exist in the apportionment of the money subscribed for stakes by the public, as between the all-horse and Arab class. As matters stand, the public are subscribing huge sums of money for the purchase of a few high-pried articles, when something considerably cheaper would serve the purpose equally well. The number of owners who support Western India racing, that can afford to pay thousands of guineas for tried thorough-breds, is apparently very restricted, and the sport suffers in consequence. In an economic sense the Arab is *par excellence* the horse for India, and has always been recognised as such, and why our Turf Club should seek to make him play second-fiddle in its racing programmes to the advantage of a few English and Australian money-making machines, is not readily appreciated.

The first race on the card, the Ispahan Plate, a high weight handicap for second-raters, provided room for a good deal of conjecture. Apart from the very capable allotments of weight, the question as to whether, Bhatty Chief, Golden Ducat, Ajmer, Sweden and Ambassador, were able to see the distance out, was open to conjecture and had this point been assured regarding Ambassador, Mr. Marshall Reid's candidate would have come in for a good deal more support. Ambassador won comfortably at the finish and was never seriously threatened. Mr. Ananji Nanjee's new purchase, Bhatty Chief, put up a ludicrous display down the straight, and apparently was accommodated with two or three stone more than he was capable of carrying over a distance like 1¼ miles, and must be regarded hereafter more in the light of a sprinter. Golden Ducat had a suspicious looking bandage on his near fore, but ran exceptionally well nevertheless.

The Baghdad Plate, a race for maiden new comers, aroused the usual amount of interest and speculation we are accustomed to in a race this, kind and Ajak on his attractive performance in the Sandhurst Plate, when he ran second to Grey Master, was early installed a firm favourite. Black Hussar was supposed to be his most dangerous opponent, and on the strength of having accounted for Grey Master in a gallop, came in for a lot of support Socrates, who was running prominently in the Sandhurst Plate, when he came a crumpler with Mujeed in the straight, was also held in high favour in some quarters. Collector was not neglected, and Luxor had a small following. Whatever chance Black Hussar might have had of beating Ajax was dissipated at the start for he was hopelessly left when the tapes went up. He, however, made up a lot of his lost ground and succeeded in getting into a place by a strong late run from the distance. The performance is sure to draw public attention to him when the Second Dealers' Plate comes up for discussion, but from the convincing way Ajax won the race, it appeared that if he had suffered at the start similar to Black Hussar, he would still have run first and not third. Socrates ran second, but was no class with the winner.

Although Mr. Goculdass's representative in the Kempton Plate had given no indications of being anything of a sprinter in Calcutta, his, First Venture over here was by no means to be despised, for he won from pillar to post in min-0 2/5 secs, and as he can stay fairly well he should prove more than useful later on. Partial Eclipse had been purchased from Mr. Goculdass by Aga Coochick Shah and was much fancied to win the race. It is very satisfactory to note the sporting Aga is slowly getting a little stable together, and from its composition he must be contemplating a campaign up-country when the weather breaks. The Selling Plate that followed was an interesting scramble over six furlongs in which Abdul managed to get the best of it. Guldasta, after a long quiescent spell emerged from his shell and put in a deadly challenge for victory to the consternation of his connections, who had lost all faith in their wayward grey. He returned Rs. 241/8 as a place investment.

The Newbury Plate was won in taking style by old Lumination, and it was about time this brilliant old mare was allowed to earn a bracket, for she has been trying hard enough to gain a veteran's distinction for the past year or two. Vanity Box certainly looked the pick of the basket and as she was not over burthened with avoirdupois she might have been expected to put up a better fight.

In the Bussorah Plate, the two furlongs shorter course and 12lbs. advantage in weight gave Terror a pronounced pull over Gowahajmer, as compared with their roughup in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Plate on the previous Wednesday, when Southall rode Terror without being able to make much impression on him. It was hard lines on Gowahajmer, and those who were able to evolve the winning clue through the pointer provided last Wednesday, are to be congratulated on their perspicacity. The time as recorded was particularly smart—1 min. 51 2/5 secs. It is a terrible thing to have once acquired a brilliant racing reputation, and it takes a long time for the effects of one or two successes to wear off. Thank You is only a little 13.3 pony and the weights he is asked to struggle under will soon tell their tale, as in the case of Sweden and a few other good ones which might be named.

The Campoli Plate was a great betting event and with the exception of Bravo's estimate, the handicap was an excellent one, for unless it is considered that Bravo is about a stone and a half better over six furlongs than five, it is hard to see why he should not have been on Dhaidan's mark instead of within 5lbs., of the top of the handicap. Maasal's weight of 9st. 8lbs. also requires some thinking out. In this race the weights might very conveniently have been started at 8st. 7lbs. without in any way disturbing the equilibrium of the handicap, which in other respects was very well framed. The race was a near thing between Dhaidan and Soomsam, the verdict in the former's favour being a short head. With such a good one as Soomsam to do battle for General Nawabzada Obadulla Khan, it seems strange that Bravo with his big impost should have been left in, indicating that either the trainer was satisfied with the allotment, or the mysterious inexplicable glamour attached to running two horses in a race, proves irresistible.

Details:—

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Marshall Reid's AMBASSADOR, 7-12, Kaikhosroo ..... 1

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's GOLDEN DUCAT, 9-2 Mr. Crawford ..... 2

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 9-5, Zamil ..... 3

Mr. Gussy's SWEDEN, 8-8, Purtoosingh ... 4

Also Ran:—Bhatty Chief 9-4, Ferguson; Valens 9-4, Templeman; Ajmer.

Won by 2 lengths—¾—1. Time—2-55.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 63-8. Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 39-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 15,650. Place Rs. 13,3220.

The Race:—Sweden, Valens, Ambassador, Harry Johnson, Golden Ducat was the order when they joined the course proper. At the 6 furlongs Bhatty Chief ran up fourth. At the half-mile Ambassador joined Sweden in the lead and Bhatty Chief, began to drop out of the race. In the straight Ambassador went away and won comfortably. Golden Ducat and Harry Johnson both passing Sweden.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Heath's AJAX 7-13, Templeman ..... 1

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's SOCRATES, 8-4, Hardy ..... 2

Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 7-13, Zamil ..... 3

Messrs. Goculdas & Mathradass's LUXOR, 8-4, Hoyt ..... 4

Also Ran:—Chicago 8-4, Pratt; Challenger 8-3, Kaikhosroo; Full Moon 8-0, Abbas; Zabir 7-13, Native; Red Cross 7-13, Etul; Salvador 7-13,, Ebrahim; Shailan 7-13, Mujeed; Brocade 7-13, Dhondi; Collector 7-13, Purtoosingh; Pilgrim 7-9, Ferguson; Arrow 7-9, Harrison; Climax 6-8, Kamad.

Won by 5 lengths—¾—1. Time—1-38 2/5

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 14-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 21,530. Places Rs. 24,650.

The Race:—Black Hussar appeared to be badly left. Arrow led out with Collector and Challenger, with Socrates, Luxor and Ajax bunched together close up. At the turn Arrow shot his bolt, and Ajax came through followed by Socrates and Luxor, winning easily. Black Husar put in a good run to third place

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Goculdass's FIRST VENTURE, 7-8, Hoyt ..... 1

Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS, 9-4, Templeman ..... 2

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 9-5, Kaikhosroo 3

Mr. A. W Essa's SLY KISS, 9-3, Hardy ..... 4

Also Ran:—Vera 9-5, Harrison; Speedy Boy 8-3, Trenoweth; Partial Eclipse 7-8, Purtoosingh; Pastel 7-0, Kamad.

Won by ¼ length—¾—neck. Time—1-0 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 74-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 16, and Rs. 28.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 19,090. Place Rs. 21,810.

The Race.—Run on the straight.

A SELLING PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanji and Shaik Esmail's ABDUL, 7-0, Zapheth ..... 1

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT, 8-10, Kaikhosroo ..... 2

Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's GULDASTA, 7-7, Ebrahim ..... 3

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's RINGMASTER, 7-4. Mujeed ..... 4

Also Ran:—Rising Dawn 9-10, Zamil; Aye Aye Sir 9-7, Crowder; Rahee 8-10, Templeman; Thorium 8-8, Hoyt; Revivor 8-8, Trenoweth; Heliograph 8-6, Ferguson; Shimran 8-6, Hardy; Sweetlips 7-10, Purtoosingh; Safi 7-10, Mitchell; American Spot 7-10, Etul; Jingle 7-0, Dhondi; Tawdry 7-0, Kamad; Shatra 6-10, Kanoo; Kasum 6-10, Harrison.

Won by 1 length—neck—neck. Time—1-23 1 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 175-8. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 23, Rs. 24-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 19,280. Place Rs. 23, Rs. 241-8.

The Race:—Guldasta, Ringmaster and Revivor led out. Then Revivor went to the front, Present running fourth. In the straight Abdul came through with a well-timed run and won cleverly.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. F. M. Garda's LUMINATION, 8-8, Templeman ..... 1

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's FORFEIT, 8-8, Ferguson ..... 2

Genl. N. O. Khan's PARKHILL, 8-6, Trenoweth ..... 3

Mr. Y. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-3 Hill ..... 4

Also Ran:—Pretty Good Sort, 9-3, Hoyt: Goldseeker 8-7, Etul; Yvette 7-6, Kaikhosroo.

Won by 2 lengths—¾—head. Time—1 min. 14 1-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 27-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 18-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 23,140. Place Rs. 16,390.

The Race:—Parkhill led from Goldseeker and Lumination. At the five furlongs they were all practically level except. Forfeit and Yvette about one length behind. At the half mile Lumination led from Forfeit and Vanity Box. At the turn Parkhill was running second, but was passed in the straight by Forfeit Lumination won fairly comfortably.

THE BUSSORAH PLATE. Distance—About 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1914.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR, 7-5, Ferguson ..... 1

Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER, 8-2, Pratt ..... 2

Genl. N. O. Khan's HAIFY, 7-2, Purtoosingh ..... 3

Mr. R. R. S.'s THANK YOU, 9-7, Kaikhosroo ..... 4

Also Ran:—Mexico, 8-6, Hoyt:—Sir Knight 8-6. Templeman: Bahlool 7-8, Mitchell; Regent 6-12, Harrison.

Won by 1½ lengths—¾—2. Time—1 min. 51 2-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 106. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 28.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 20,500. Place Rs. 21,680.

The Race:—Regent and Bahlool were in front to the five furlongs, when the latter was displaced by Terror and Haify. At the half mile Gowahajmer moved up third. At the bend Terror went, to the front and was chased home by Gowahajmer who could make no impression on him.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 7-11, Ferguson ..... 1

guson ..... 1

Genl. N. O. Khan's SOOMSAM, 8-4, Trenoweth ..... 2

Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 8-7, Hardy... 3

Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 8-0 Templeman ..... 4

Also Ran Maasal 9-3 Etul: Bravo 9-3 Purtoosingh: Tofic Pasha 9-0 Hill: Durban 8-12 Zamal: Newmarket 8-11 Hoyt: Nawabzada 8-8, Mujeed: Tenebreuse 7-13 Kaikhosroo: Beethoven 7-6, Harrison: Alwar 7-3, Japheh.

Won by short—head—1—¼. Time—1 min 20

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 17.

Total Investments: Win Rs. 30,310. Place Rs. 28,820.

The Race:—There was so little in it with the leaders the running was difficult to follow. Dhaidan and Soomsan always seemed to be in front with Mat-hat-Baig and Saidan handy and they practically finished in this order.

# HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.

## EXPORT PROHIBITED TILL THE END OF THE YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The following Press communique is issued:—

On the 28th of December last in view of the rise in the price of wheat in Indian markets, the Government of India restricted to a fixed quantity the amount of wheat and wheat flour which might be exported from India up to the end of March 1915.

In spite of this restriction prices have continued to rise and the Government of India have now decided that all private export of wheat and wheat flour shall be prohibited with effect from the date of expiry of the present restriction on 31st March, up to December 31st, 1915. The sole object of the Government of India in effecting this prohibition is to control local prices which would otherwise rise in sympathy with prices all over the world and produce distress in India in spite of an abundant harvest.

It is not, however, the intention of the Government especially during the year when so many of the crops produced in India have lost their market and when there is reason to believe that wheat crop is likely to be largely in excess of the country's requirements, to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the Indian cultivator by continuing to prevent all export beyond the point when it has been clearly established that there is a surplus available over and above the needs of the country and so long as the prices can be successfully controlled.

Necessary arrangements are therefore under consideration to permit of the export of any available surplus through ordinary channels of trade and at the usual season, but subject to the strictest supervision and control of the Government. These arrangements will be a matter for future announcement.

# FOOD GRAIN PRICES IN INDIA.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Several points of interest emerge from the statements of food grain prices in India to-day published by the Director of Statistics. The average retail price of wheat in India on the 31st ultimo was the same as on the 15th of the month, being 37 per cent. higher than before the war broke out i.e. the increase in the retail price of wheat appears to have been checked. The average wholesale price of wheat in the same period went up one point, being 34 in place of 33 per cent. higher than before the war broke out. The comparison indicates that there has been less divergence between wholesale and retail prices in wheat in India than has been generally supposed.

The statistics of the wholesale prices of other foodgrains which are published for the period ending 15th of last month are also instructive, as they show that rice jawar, bajra and maize upon which, as is well known, a far larger proportion of the people of India live than upon wheat, are all actually lower in price than before the war broke out. Comparing the figures for the 15th, of the last month with those of 15th of July last it appears that rice has actually fallen in price by 5 per cent. jawar by 6 per cent., bajra by 3 per cent. and maize by 2 per cent. also that at no period since the war began has the wholesale price of any one of these grains shown any tendency to rise above last July's rates. The point is of importance as it not only confirms what the Hon. Mr. Clark said upon this subject at the last Council meeting but shows that he might have gone even further in his contention that those poorer classes in India, who chiefly use the last-named food grains are not worse off now than they were immediately before the war broke out, a very remarkable fact after six months of such a struggle as has been going on.

# CALCUTTA RACES.

## THE SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING

### TAME PROCEEDINGS.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Calcutta Seventh Extra meeting produced a rather same display, as the winners, although they were difficult to spot on paper, won easily, except in the Wellington Plate, which produced a keen struggle between the first two horses. The attendance was much below par, and the heat was rather oppressive.

SERPENTINE HURDLE PLATE.—R.C. & A. Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Dass' THE WITCH, 9-12, Lansdowne. 1

Mr. Evers' CAIMAN'S TREASURE, 10-12, Owner ..... 2

Capt. Gillie's MIGHTY ATOM, 9-0, Barker. 3

Also Ran:—Youbar, 10-3, Pilot, 10-12, Up-Guards, 9-0, Chow Chow, 9-0, Master Advance, 9-0.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 121 and places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—4 to 5 Caiman's Treasure, fives The Witch, sevens Pilot, tens the rest.

The Race:—To a level start The Witch, Caiman's Treasure and Up-Guards led, the rest following them in a compact body. After two furlongs, Up-Guards dropped off, and Caiman's Treasure led. At the five furlongs post The Witch, went to the front and came a comfortable winner by 4 lengths, 1½ between second and third.

Time—3 mins. 23½ secs.

PRESIDENCY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's NAREB, 10-3, Owner ..... 1

Mr. Powell's GO ON 9-12, Williamson ... 2*

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAYKENLEY, 7-9, Bloss ..... 2*

Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Naini, 7-5, Masonic, 9-8, Maud, 6-13.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 36 and places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24.

The Race:—The start was a bad one, Go On led at a great pace with Nareb and May Kenley second and third respectively, Masonic a long way off. Go On was in front till opposite the second stand, where Nareb caught and passed him. May Kenley now came hammer and tongs at the leader, but the latter managed to stay out and win by 1½ lengths.

Time—1 min. 15⅘ secs.

WELLINGTON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's SIDE WALK, 8-12, Kuhn... 1

Mr. Ferguson's ANDLIA, 6-12, Melsom ... 2

Messrs. Butler and Roddick's BOBS, 6-12, Native ..... 3

Also Ran:—Vic's Pride, 8-11, Louise Duval, 9-9. Sequent, 9-8, Little Scot, 9-7, Dolly Dimple, 8-3, Anemone, 8-0, Lady Doris, 7-4.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 29 and places Rs. 17, Rs. 37 and Rs. 105.

Betting:—Even's Side Walk, fives Louise Duval and Little Scot, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Andlia gave the field the slip, and seemed to be winning, but after a desperate effort Side Walk just managed to snatch the victory from him by a length, 4 lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min. 14½ secs.

MEDIOCRE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND, 9-12, Mr. Roddick ..... 1

Mr. Das's GOLDEN, 7-8, Lynch ..... 2

Mr. Dowson's LARKSPUR, 7-13, Fitzgibbon. 3

Also Ran:—Castle Vite, 9-3, White Sapphire, 9-4, Shrewton, 8-9, Kumki, 8-13, Footlight, 8-6, Decamp, 8-0, Prince Charlie 7-9.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 68, and places Rs. 31, Rs. 45, and Rs. 20.

Betting:—Fours Castle, Vite, Shrewton and Larkspur, sixes Shifting Sand, fours longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Prince Charlie led till a furlong from the post, where Shifting Sand took the lead and sailed in an easy winner by half a length. There was a great race, between Golden and Larkspur for second place, the former getting the better of the deal by a head.

Time—1 min. 29 secs.

HARDINGE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Dr. Bassler's KING AVONDALE, 6-10, Melsom ..... 1

Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA, 9-12, Quinn ... 2

Mr. Norton's HOMEBREW, 9-5, Williamson. 3

Also Ran:—Watch Tower, 9-5, Pantomine, 9-7, Hospodar, 8-1 Chobham, 7-0, Bellower, 6-4.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 52 and places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—3 to 2 Home Brew, fours Orepesa and King Avondale, three Hospadar and Watch Tower, longer odds the rest.

The Race:—King Avondale slipped out, and leading his field a merry dance won comfortably by 3½ lengths. Home Brew dwelt at the start, but she came on strong towards the finish. She could not, however, catch Orepesa, 1½ lengths separating them.

Time—1 min. 14⅘ secs.

ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—1¼ miles.

Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 9-12, Owner ..... 1

Mr. Thaddeus' WAYWARD and WILD, 9-5, Williamson ..... 2

Mr. Lauder's WINCHESTER, 9-4, Kuhn. 3

Also Ran:—Scotch Plaid, 7-9, Jemina, 9-9, Mitamac, 8-10, Dumb Maria, 7-1, Saltekoff, 6-13, John Wesley, 6-0.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 70 and Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 places.

Betting:—5 to 2 Wayward and Wield, fours Midsand, sixes Winchester and Jemina, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Scotch Plaid and Saltikoff led together to the five furlong post, where the latter fell back. Scotch Plaid continued to lead up to the second enclosure, where Midsand passed him and was followed by Wayward and Wild and Winchester, the three finishing in the order named. Won by 2 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time—2 mins. 8 secs..

# FATAL ACCIDENT TO RACE HORSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's black Australian gelding Master Advance, while running in the Serpentine Hurdle Plate, here to-day, fell and was so badly injured that it had to be destroyed. The jockey escaped with a shaking.

# CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27

At the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club last evening the following were elected stewards for the ensuing year:—Sir Allan Arthur, Mr. R. G. Bates, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. G. B. Deakin and Mr. G. H. Hilliard.

# BATTLE OF LA BASSEE.

## A FIERCELY CONTESTED STRUGGLE.

### FIGHTING WITH BAYONET AND FIST.

**The following account which was communicated by the "Eye-Witness" present with General Headquarters on Jan. 25 describes among other events the fiercely contested battle in the neighbourhood of the La Bassee Canal.**

On Saturday, the 23rd, on the eft, good results were obtained by our artillery, whole stretches of parapet in the German trenches being swept away. On the right, in the neighbourhood of the La Bassee Canal, our trench mortars landed several bombs in a German sap. Our guns also forced an observation balloon to descend and drove off two German aeroplanes. A new type of machine approached our lines. Its novel shape evidently misled the German gunners, for on its return they opened fire on it until it signalled its identity by starlights.

Sunday was fine, and there was a continued fall in the level of the River Lys, which a few days ago had risen to the maximum height it has attained this winter. There was considerable artillery activity south of the La Bassee Canal. On the right centre one of our shells blew up a German magazine.

On Monday, the 25th, the comparative quiet of the past few days was broken by a sudden assumption of the offensive on the part of the enemy. Early in the morning the German artillery opened a heavy fire upon the right of our line and the area behind it. This bombardment was evidently the prelude to an attack in force, and our guns replied by shelling La Bassee and the railway traingle. At 8 a.m. the Germans launched an assault against the British and French on the south of the canal, and at one point penetrated our line. About the same time they also attacked heavily our troops in Givenchy, north of the canal, and, passing over our front trenches, temporarily gained a foothold in the place. But as their infantry surged forward through the village our men met them with cold steel killing 100 with the bayonet. Fighting then proceeded for some hours at close quarters, but by noon we had reoccupied the whole of our original trenches round the village. The Germans showed the utmost determination in this quarter, delivering no less than five attacks on the north-east corner of Givenchy. In these their losses were very heavy, several scattered bodies which had succeeded in penetrating our line being killed practically to a man. Our casualties in this part of the fight were comparatively light.

#### A BAD DAY FOR THE ENEMY.

Meanwhile, on the south of the canal, the struggle was fiercely contested throughout the day. The Germans, advancing along the main road, were caught by the fire of our machine guns, and left the ground littered with dead bodies to the estimated number of 300, and as they came along the railway embankment they were also subjected to machine-gun fire, and suffered greatly; but, as has been said, they managed to penetrate our line at one point. By a counter-attack, however, undertaken about 1 p.m., in co-operation with the French, the Allies drove them back, and though we did not win back our original position we established ourselves in a fresh line close behind it.

A great part of the area where this fighting took place consists of brickfields, where both sides fought hand to hand. During the day we captured 53 prisoners, including two officers. The total casualties of the Germans are reported to have amounted to considerably over 1,000 in their effort against our line. Against the French also, to the south of us, their attacks were repulsed with slaughter.

They showed considerable activity at many other points on our front. They subjected our right centre to a heavy bombardment by trench mortars and artillery, and also made an attack, in some strength on the French east of Ypres, in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke. Here they were repulsed with ease in an abortive attempt at a surprise, leaving 300 dead bodies hanging on their wire entanglements.

#### A DOUGHTY WARRIOR.

In Givenchy village the fighting was of a most desperate nature, being in many cases at close quarters. Our men in many cases fought with bayonets in their hands and even knocked out many Germans with their fist. A story is told of one man who broke into a house held by eight Germans, bayoneted four and captured the rest, while he continued to suck at a clay pipe.

On the whole it may be said that January 25 was a bad day for the enemy in this portion of their line. They paid very dearly for the one small gain in ground they achieved. Tuesday, the 26th, was quiet, except for artillery fire at different points along our line.

The evidence as to the methods and behaviour of the enemy which is obtained from inhabitants must necessarily be accepted with caution, but there are certain reports which appear to be corroborated from various sources of information. One of these is that in many of the districts occupied by the Germans pillaging is carried out on an organized system, the houses being ransacked and their contents loaded on to trains and sent to Germany. Another is that men of military age have been seized and sent to Germany, and that civilians in many cases have been forcibly employed in military labour.

#### BRITISH SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The care that has been taken of British soldiers' graves by the inhabitants in this part of the country has already been noted; but it is not only in Flanders that we are indebted to them for this service. Officers who have travelled along the French lines and across the districts traversed by our Army in the retirement and advance to the Aisne bear witness to the touching endeavours of the French peasants to tend and beautify the last resting-places of their Allies, it being apparently a point of honour with them to bestow as much care on them as on those of their own dead.

When it is remembered what ruin and misery have been caused to the countryfolk in the track of the invaders, the fact that they should have the time and energy to rise above their own suffering in order to bestow this attention upon our dead is all the more remarkable. Over these graves, which were hastily dug and on which no record was placed originally, wooden crosses have been erected bearing the simple inscription "Soldat Anglais." Often a khaki cap is hung on the cross and the grass mound is beautified with cut flowers or artificial wreaths.

It will be learnt with sorrow that the regimental pet goat of a certain famous regiment has died on active service.

# WITH THE FRENCH FIGHTING LINE.

*Photo by Central News.*

**French Artillery in action. Owing to the great elevation at which the gun is being fired, a pit has been dug for the gunner.**

# WITH THE BRITISH ARMY.

*Photo by Central News.*

**An advance scout among the sand dunes.**

## BETWEEN YPRES AND THE SEA.

### WHAT THE STRUGGLE COST THE GERMAN.

The current issue of the "Geographical Journal" contains the report of Mr. Hilaire Belloc's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on "The Geography of the War." We quote the following illuminating passages:—

There are two great geographical conditions which have determined the line of advance from the earliest times to the present day, and which continue to determine it. They will continue to determine it until, or if, traffic by air becomes general and feasible. Until men and munitions can be conveyed in large quantities through the air, geographical conditions will determine that your line of advance will always preferably be (1) over plain country, so long as it is not marshy, rather than over hills; and (2) will normally follow a river valley. . . .

It is probably marsh which as much as anything will prove to have turned the history of the campaign in the west. Marsh along both sides of and behind the river Yser, between Ypres and the sea, which line and obstacle for some reason no one has been able to point out (I can only conclude it to be because things are as silly as they look), was attacked by the German commanders in an attempt to reach Calais. It is possible that the failure of that attack will determine the campaign in the west. . . . Somebody ordered the march along the sea coast, and the attack was made between Dixmude and Niuport, right on the marsh over a front of about twelve miles. In that attack . . . the enemy certainly threw away the equivalent of an army corps. He certainly did not lose less than forty thousand men, hit or caught. It was an impossible task. They tried it in every form. They tried it first of all in the seizing of two bridges; they managed to get these two bridges at an enormous loss of life; they next took this re-entrant angle, when the Belgians, caught between the fire on either side, fell back; they pontooned the part above Dixmude and got over. After fighting eleven days, some of their advanced posts just touched the railway line, and there, just as the effort was exhausted, all this country was flooded. . . . *The thing could not be done.* The marsh was too much of an obstacle.

## REVOLT IN NYASALAND.

### THREE RINGLEADERS EXECUTED.

The Press Bureau issued the following during mail week:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been informed by the Governor of Nyasaland that an outbreak of natives has taken place in the Shire Highlands between Zomba and Blantyre, the Anguru tribe being chiefly concerned.

On the night of January 23 the rebels attacked the whites on Mr. A. L. Bruce's estate at Magomera, killing three (Livingston, Macormack, and Ferguson) and wounding one (Robertson). Three white women and five children were carried off, but were subsequently released. An attack was then made upon the store at Blantyre, and the watchmen killed. Arms and ammunition were seized, but no attack was made on the whites.

In a later telegram the Governor reports that the situation is well in hand. The leader of the rebellion is still at large, but his village has been attacked. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested, and three have been executed."

The Anguru, writes "The Times," are not indigenous to the Shire highlands but have moved there from neighbouring districts. They are of a distinctly lower type than the indigenous tribes. A wild and low caste race, they are said to be at once ignorant and timid. Coming to settle in British territory, they usually attach themselves to Yao or Anyanja tribes, by whom they are held in some contempt and employed in menial occupations. The Anguru are used by European settlers as carriers and field labourers, and are generally regarded as treacherous and untrustworthy. Their physique is poor, and they are much addicted to petty thieving.

Nyasaland, which has an area of about 49,000 square miles, is situated in the east of British Central Africa. It has a population of about 1,065,000, of which under 1,000 are Europeans. It was declared a British Protectorate on May 14, 1914, and is under the control of the Colonial Office.

The Italians have just launched a new aeroplane 70 feet from wing to wing with three motors so that the pilot can repair any two while the plane is in motion. There is about 300 h.p. in the motors and the machine can stay up 25 hours and carry a cargo of one ton. Its speed averages 125 miles an hour and it carries armoured seats for three and a 4-inch gun. This is the machine of the future. The Russians have long had a plane which carries twelve men, but the aeroplane as we said before is only just beginning to find its utility.

# GERMANY'S BLOCKADE THREAT.

## "CASE AGAINST THE BRITISH NAVY."

### WARNING TO NEUTRALS.

**(Later than the Mail)**

The German Admiralty's declaration threatening a blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, which was issued from Berlin on Feb. 4, declares that since the commencement of the war Great Britain has been waging against Germany a commercial war which is a defiance of the principles of international law. The British Government is charged with having broken the Declaration of London, although its delegates at the naval conference agreed that the terms of the Declaration had the weight of international law.

"The British Government has placed on the contraband list a number of articles which are not at all or which are only indirectly of use for military purposes, and which cannot therefore, according to the Declaration of London, and according to universally recognised international law, be described as contraband of war.

"Further, it has practically abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, having confiscated all articles of relative contraband without regard to the port where these articles were to have been disembarked or of their use for military or peaceful purposes. The British Government has not even hesitated to violate the Declaration of Paris, seeing that its ships have seized on neutral ships German property which was not contraband of war. In violation of its own decrees concerning the Declaration of London it has furthermore captured by its Navy, on neutral ships, many Germans subject to military service and has made them prisoners of war.

"A VIRTUAL BLOCKADE."

"Finally, it has declared the whole of the North Sea a war zone, and if it has not rendered neutral navigation between Scotland and Norway impossible, it has made it so difficult and so dangerous as to amount to a virtual blockade of neutral coasts and ports.

"These measures evidently have in view the illegal paralysis of legitimate neutral commerce, and not only the German military power, but the economic life of Germany, and finally to condemn the German population to starvation.

"Neutral States have generally acquiesced in the measures taken by the British Government. They have not succeeded in inducing the British Government to give up Germans and German goods which have been seized. They have even supported the British measures, which are, however, incompatible with the freedom of the seas, by preventing—manifestly under British pressure—the passage into Germany of goods destined for pacific uses.

"The German Government has vainly called the attention of neutral Powers to the fact that it must consider its ability longer to observe strictly the Declaration of London, when Great Britain continues to act as she has done, and the neutral Powers continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany.

"To justify her violation of international law Great Britain invokes the vital interest of the British Empire which is at stake, and the neutral Powers appear to content themselves with platonic protests, in which they practically accept the vital interests of belligerents as a sufficient excuse for all manners of conducting the war.

"Germany must now, to her great regret, invoke in her turn these vital interests. She sees herself forced to take military measures against Great Britain as reprisals against the British acts. As England has defined the maritime area between Scotland and Norway as a war zone, Germany now defines as a war zone all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the English Channel. She will therefore commence on February 18, 1915, to act in accordence with this declaration against the enemy's shipping. She will attempt to destroy every enemy ship found in this war zone, without it being possible for her to avoid the danger which will thus threaten neutral vessels, and gives warning that the security of such vessels, crews, passengers and goods cannot be relied upon.

THE ROUTE FOR NEUTRALS.

"Germany also calls the attention of neutrals to the fact that their ships should avoid entering this zone, because although the German Navy has instructions to refrain from any violence against neutral ships when they are recognisable, the order given by the British Government for the flying of neutral flags and the contingencies of naval warfare may cause them to be the victims of an attack directed against the enemy's ships. At the same time, it is specially pointed out that navigation north of the Shetland Isles, in the eastern part of the North Sea, and within a radius of at least thirty miles off the coast of the Netherlands, is not in peril.

"The German Government announces these measurs in order that enemy shipping, as well as neutral shipping, may have time to take shelter in the ports of this war zone. It hopes that the neutral Powers will not pay less attention to the vital interests of Germany than to those of England and will help to keep their subjects and their property away from this zone. This is all the more to be hoped because it is in the interest of the neutral Powers to see the finish, as soon as possible, this destructive war."


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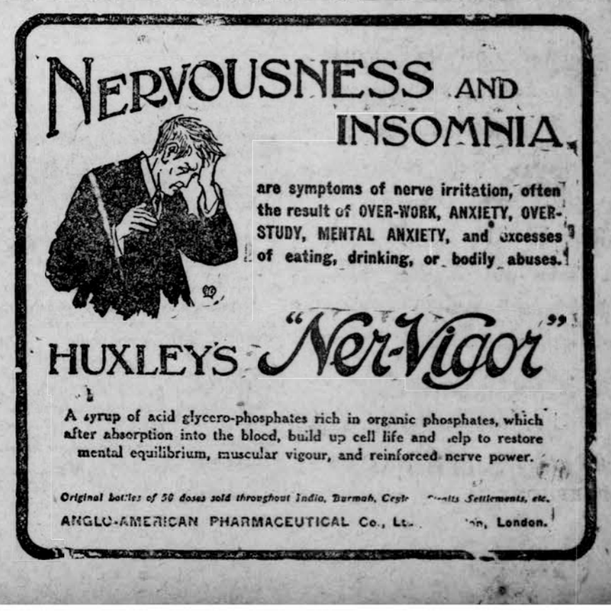
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## INDIAN FORCES IN FRANCE

### A FRENCH TRIBUTE.

The January number of the "Asiatic Review" contains an article on the Indian Forces in France by Mr. E. Charles Vivian, who describes himself as an eye-witness. He opens with a story which is far too good to be lost, says "India."

"About two score Indians marched solemnly down the Rue Faidherbe in Boulogne, going towards the Gare Maritime on some errand or other, under the charge of a corporal of the Army Service Corps. They were short men, marching without overcoats, and they gave no sign of being other than comfortable, although the bitterest of December winds blew from off the sea down the narrow street, and a five sleet whipped faces and unprotected hands.

"A newspaper correspondent stood on the step of the Hotel Metropole as the little party went by. "They look rather small and thin," he said, "but they are fine fighters, these Gurkhas." On the shoulder-strap of each man was the word "Carnatic," but it was all one to the newspaper correspondent."

The exact strength and composition of the Indian Expeditionary Force have not been made public (Mr. Vivian continues), and all that can be said is that honours will be equally shared between the various races of India when the reckoning is made. It is clear from the story he tells that one Madras infantry detachment at least is at the front in Europe, and a picture published in the "Daily Mail" unmistakably shows a body of Madras or Mahratta Sepoys lining a trench. Yet we hear of naught but Sikhs and Gurkhas, just as all the valour of the British Regular Army has gone for nothing in the eyes of the newspapermen that the London Scottish may be glorified. Mr. Vivian does not charge the correspondents with perpetrating intentional slights, but "they know no better."

GERMAN TRIBUTES.

"Since no man who is not actually engaged in the fighting, newspaper correspondent or otherwise, gets within twenty miles of the firing-line, none can say that they have seen how the Indian troops comport themselves in the presence of the enemy. We must take our view of the Indians in the firing-line from the accounts—not always to be relied on—of the troops who fought near them, and from such accounts as have come through from friend and enemy sources. All agree in that the Indians have fully maintained their reputations, and none are more emphatic on this point than the German accounts which, if any bias should be attributed to them, would most certainly minimise the work done by what they regard as alien enemies. They show no disposition to minimise the work of the Indians, but pay heartfelt tribute to the ferocity and unquenchable spirit of their terrible antagonists—in the intervals of grave-digging to which Indian attacks have given rise."

Mr. Vivian notes in particular that the Indian troops conceal their wounds as far as possible.

"A Pathan was hit three times, not dangerously, but in such a way as to lose a good deal of blood, and he bandaged up his injuries and stuck to his place with his fellows—until his condition was discovered. His explanation was that "we must be as brave as the English," and apparently the whole Indian Expeditionary Force regards itself as on trial, qualifying for equal regard with the rest of the Allied Forces. The spirit animating them is not so much one of patriotism or of loyalty, as of the warrior's emulation, as far as the ordinary day's work is concerned. As for their spirit when the actual fighting comes, it is, as it has always been, sheer joy and self-forgetfulness. Indian and British are alike of Aryan stock, but there is something in the blood of the Eastern man which makes him take to fighting with a battle-fury that the Westerner cannot compass."

FINE SOLDIERLY SPIRIT.

With regard to the work of the Indians, apart from their spirit in the firing-line, Mr. Vivian bears testimony to fine soldierly spirit, endurance and doggedness at which not even a Yorkshireman could cavil. All weathers are alike to them, and, except for the difficulty of providing them with food according to their several rites and habits, they settle to their work just as well and easily as European troops. They plod along the sodden roads of France and over the muddy plains as they march in Indian dust and heat, stolidly, imperturbably. We have accorded praise without stint to our own men, but when the reckoning comes to be made it will be found that the Indians are no less deserving of praise.

## VILLAGE PLANNING.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

An important order on village planning has been issued by the Government of Madras.

It deals with the rudiments of the science as applied to areas which are likely in the next fifty years or so to develop into town or be absorbed in the existing towns.

The Government recognise that most of the difficulties now experienced by municipalities could have been avoided if in the past some thought had been given to the future and its probable requirements.

They therefore lay down certain sound principles.

The order deals with the choice of healthy sites, laying out of roads and marking out and keeping available routes along which roads of the future will run when the village or small town develops, drainage and so forth.

When the local body concerned lacks means, the Government are prepared to make loans.

Precautions are suggested against exploitation by speculators in land.

## IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

### WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 336,787; Proceeds of concert given by the Artistes, Gaiety Theatre, Rs. 318; Mrs. L. Napier, Rs. 15; Mrs. A. Merwanji Gasdar, Rs. 2; Mrs. Bennett, Manmad, Rs. 8; per Treasury Officer, Dharwar, Rs. 745; Miss Banoo N. Engineer, Rs. 40; per Talukdar of Varahi, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 50; Mrs. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Collected at a Social Gathering at Bandra, per Mr. J. W. Griffiths, Rs. 80; H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, Rs. 375; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 100; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 18; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall, Rs. 108; Jairam Babaji and Jairam Mahadoo, Rs. 35; Children's Branch Subscriptions, 5th instalment, Rs. 231; H. H. the Nawab of Savanur, Rs. 339; Two Indians, per Mrs. Blenkinsop, Rs. 15; Khan Bahadur Adamjee Mamoojee, Rs. 20; Mr. W. G. Wood, Rs. 3; per Collector of Larkhana, Rs. 23; per Deputy Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 339,472.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from the Poona Branch; Mrs. Heap; Alibag Branch; Mrs. Strelley; Rajkot Branch; The Deputy Asst.; per the Daftardar, Jetpur Taluka Court; H. H. the Chief of Ichalkaranji State; Junagadh Branch; Mrs. Sirur; Nemo; the Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar, per Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Ry.; Kolhapur Infantry, per Capt. Wigntwick; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S.; Shah Keshavlal Nansuk of Nerwadi, Rewa Kantha; Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai; Indian Ladies of Belgaum, per Mrs. Crump; per Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Byculla Wesleyan Church; Deaf Mutes School, Ahmedabad; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi; Miss McHattie; Godhra Branch; Misses D. Vakil; the Nizam's College Hyderabad; Inspector of Customs, Castle Rock; per Hon. Secretary, Broach Committee; Mrs. R. M. Anthony, Santa Cruz; Workmen of the Port Trust Works, per Mr. C. Anderson; Miss Rae; per Mr. V. K. Ranade, Mrs. Bablibai Pitale; Mrs. Sunderbai Sirur; Miss Wickham, Rajkot; Mrs. Shaw, Polli Betta, Coorg; per Mrs. Ostrchan, Broach; Dorcas Work Party, Y. M. C. A., Bombay; Miss Alma Priestly, Dadar; Mrs. Stoddart, Lonavla; per Mrs. V. D'Souza, Mehsana; per Khan Saheb Yazir Hidayat of Bodwad; Mr. A. Blascheck; Mrs. S. G. Wheeler; Mrs. James, Ratnagiri; Mrs. Black, Madras; Lieut.-Col. Jackson; Mrs. Patel; Mrs. Hodge, Ripon Hall Club, Sholapur; Anon, Baramati; Government House, Lahore; Mr. F. M. Kaga; Mr. P. Mathradas; Mrs. Clark; Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.; Miss R. Elsam ,Bina; Mrs. A. A. H. Fyzee; Mrs. Nissim; Mrs. H. D. Gandhi, Multan; Mrs. R. Kennedy; Mrs. Hawes and Master F. Reubens.

### FAVAL BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 18,603-11-6; the Wadia Trustees, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. the Aden Coal Co., Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; the Bishop of Colombo, Rs. 150; Kirkee Recreation Club, part proceeds Cafe Chantant, Rs. 100; Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 100; Mrs. Constance Gordon, Rs. 50; Messrs. Syed Taha Safee and Bros., Rs. 20; Mr. Mahomed Bazara, Rs. 20; Mrs. A. C. Fosbery, Rs. 20; Proceeds Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Weighing Machine, Rs. 16-1; Messrs. G. M. Mahomed Ally and Co., Rs. 15; Mr. Syed M. Mohosam Safee, Rs. 15; Mr. Syed A. bin Hussain, Rs. 10; Mr.. Ali Said Ahmed, Rs. 10; Miss G. H. Evans, Rs. 10; Mrs. C. Anderson, Rs. 10: Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. Rs. 38; Total Rs. 23,187-12-6.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from:—Anon, Rajpur; Mrs. Bayley; Mrs. Nicholson; Mrs. Loma; Mrs. Emanuel; A Friend; Miss Evans; Mrs. Pippi, Ranchi; Mrs. N. N. Wadia; Mrs. Strong; Mrs. Khareghat; Mrs. A. Master; U. P. Ladies Assn; per Mr. T. B. W. Bishop, I.C.S.; Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Sanders Slater; Indore Ladies St. John's Ambulance; per Mrs. Hide; Mrs. Rochat; Mrs. Howes; Mrs. Williamson; Mr. Forbes Smith; Mrs. Dane; Mrs .Dermot Morris; Mrs. Bayley; Mrs. Herbert Weston, Mrs. Vibart; Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod; Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. E. Ford

### CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Mrs. Mehta, Rs. 34; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 30; Derrick and Doreen Halliwell, Rs. 167; Total Rs. 231.

Gifts of clothing boots, toys, games, picture books, etc., have been received from:—Jaiji S., Ratnagar; Hilla S. Ratnagar, Hilla, Byramjee and Dinshaw J. B. Petit; Jaiji H. Mody; Sorab D. Vimadalal; "Jamshed"; three little Parsi Girls; Mrs. Jerbai D. Pandole; R. P. Masani; Tehmi and Gool Dubash; Miss M. H. Petit; Mehra, Vera and Sara Kaikobad C. Adenwalla; M. B. Dalal; Miss M. Yvonne; "Roshun"; D. Adenwalla; Diva Bastawalla; Lulu and Rusi Talyarkhan; Moti K. F. Chinai: Iaijee Mehta; Some Parsi Children's Mite; Rati and Perin; St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra; Mrs. K. Powvala; Mrs. S. Dubash; Mrs. J. L. Panday; Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan; Mrs. P. Lalkaka; Mrs. R. D. Wadia; Mrs. K. D. Wadia; Master J. C. Jehangir; Mrs. P. Wadia; Mr. Desai; Mrs. D. B. Petit; Mrs. C. J. Wadia and Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co.

### FURTHER DONATION BY CHIEF OF BURIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Chief of Buriya, in addition to the donations previously given to the Indan Relief Fund, has now paid a further donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds.

Judge Orr, at Newtonwards Quarter Sessions, awarded £9,000 compensation for the malicious burning of Bullymenoch House, Hollywood, and its contents last summer. The destruction of the mansion, which was the property of the late Sir Daniel Dixon, Lord Mayor of Belfast, was the work of suffragists and the claim for compensation was heard in October, when His Honour reserved judgment Several smaller sums were also awarded, including £450 for the burning of the grand stand at Newtonwards racecourse.

A garden party was given at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday afternoon, some six hundred guests being present including Lord Carmichael and Sir G. Ross-Keppel.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and staff arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday from Port Said, after serving with the Indian troops in Egypt.

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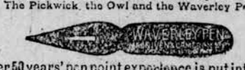


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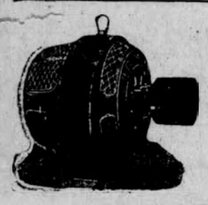

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

# MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

## UP-TO-DATE SEWAGE PLANT.

### DRAINAGE CONVERTED INTO FERTILISER.

### WELL-BORING IN BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY P. W. D. OFFICER'S INVENTION.

An illustration on this page shows the new type of well-boring machine which has been invented by Mr. A. A. Musto, of the Bombay Public Works Department. The new machine is the outcome of experiment conducted by the local Agricultural Department for six or seven years with the object of finding an improvement on the primitive borers hitherto in use in the Presidency. In Gujerat tools known as "jumpers" which have been in use for centuries are still used to-day. These consist of a pulley erected over a well, to carry a stout rope with a long iron bar attached. This bar is fitted with a chisel, and is worked inside a 3-inch pipe by coolies on the rope, who "jump" the bar up and down. By this process borings have been made which extend in some cases even to 70 or 80 feet below the bottom of wells already 50 feet deep, but obviously the process is slow, costly and not too sure. The machine invented by Mr. Musto is said to have proved quite satisfactory and to be capable of boring not only through soil and *muram*, but also through the hardest rock. The cost of the operation is also said to be much lower than that of the indigenous method. This patent borer, in one case, bored about 30 feet per day in soft soil.

### DRAINAGE CONVERTED INTO FERTILIZER.

The other illustration on this page shows a sewage disposal plant which has lately been installed in Poona at the new Agricultural College, and represents a thoroughly up-to-date method of dealing with sewage in places where main drainage and sewers do not exist. As will be seen there are two settling tanks and two circular filters, and it is so arranged that the installation may be worked in parallel, or that either tank of filter may be cut out and rested. The most interesting part of the installation are the "Ideal Distributors," which can be seen in the centre of the circular Filters, these distributors revolve and distribute the liquid sewage evenly and finely over the filtering media in the form of a rain shower, and are propelled by the same water as it passes through, making a quarter revolution of the filter with each discharge. The final effluent, after passing through the filters passes to a collecting well from whence it will be pumped up for garden purposes, for which it is valuable, possessing as it does great manurial properties. Installations of this kind will prove very useful in solving the sanitation problem of India, and it is pleasing to see that the Government in all their new buildings are giving the lead and installing such plants.

### NEW ARMAMENTS WORKS.

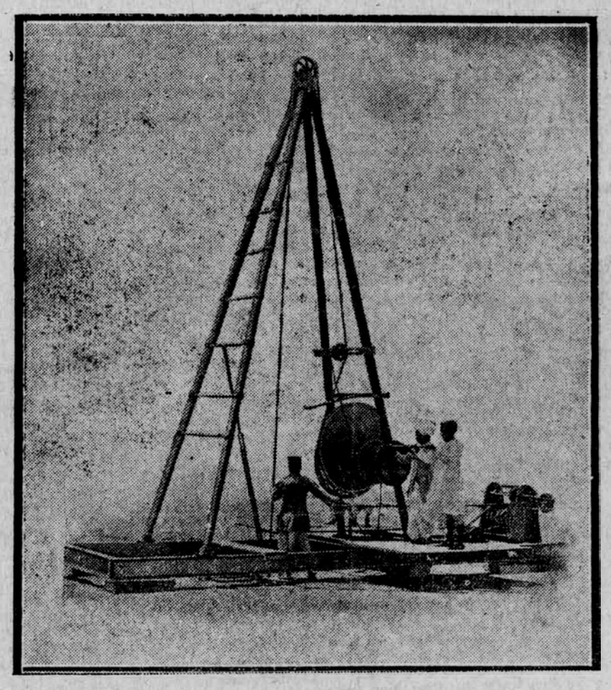
Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth have bought the extensive motor works at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, owned by the Argyll Motor Company. They will lay down the plant for the production of armaments. The works, which are extensive and well equipped with the latest machine tools, are within a dozen miles of the leading Clyde shipbuilding yards.

The large works at Alexandria, near Glasgow, were erected by the Argyll Motors, a company formed in 1905 to take over the business of the Hozier Engineering Company, who had been successfully operating since 1900 as the makers of the famous Argyll cars.

The capital of the new company was £500,000, but it was found that they had undertaken a too ambitious programme, and the capital was reduced later to £209,000.

Proposals were considered last spring for amalgamation with another wellknown motor manufacturing firm, but the scheme fell through, and in June last the company, now known as Argylls, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation.

NEW SEWAGE PLANT INSTALLED AT POONA.



Musto's Patent Spring-stroke Boring Plant.


SALE.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd
Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
"PRIMIX"
A special Paint for IRON and STEEL
ready for use
Cheaper and more effective than Red Lead

### SHIPBUILDING RETURNS FOR 1914.

In spite of the fact of a great shortage of ships at the present time, which has resulted in high prices for captured vessels, and high freightage rates, there was nevertheless a marked drop in mercantile shipbuilding in the latter part of 1914. This was perhaps largely contributed to by the big demands on the large shipyards for warship construction.

ISHERWOOD SYSTEM OF SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Incidentally, the Isherwood System of Ship Construction has again made marked progress. The total number of ships now built and being built is 315 with an aggregate gross tonnage of about 1,480,983.

The total number of vessels launched during the current year was 45, representing about 274,900 gross register tons.

That this system can be applied with advantage to all classes of vessels is evidenced by the following analysis of the boats already built and now on the way:—

| | | | Gross Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cargo Vessels | 129 | representing about | 574,337 |
| Oil Tank Vessels | 125 | representing about | 666,180 |
| Colliers | 20 | representing about | 119,288 |
| Passenger Vessels | 9 | representing about | 27,769 |
| Great Lake Freighters | 13 | representing about | 83,873 |
| Barges | 16 | representing about | 8,286 |
| Dredgers | 2 | representing about | 760 |
| Trawlers | 1 | representing about | 570 |
| | 315 | | 1,480,983 |

The most notable vessels built during the year include five more huge oil tankers of the 15,000 tons d.w. type, 3 more large freighters for the American Lake Trade, and special interest also attaches to the *W. Grant Morden*, built on the Canadian Lakes, as this vessel is probably the largest bulk freighter at present afloat throughout the world. With the addition of this vessel, the Isherwood fleet has now the distinction of including the largest oil tank vessel and cargo vessel afloat.

## THE ENGINEER'S COLUMN.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE ENGINEER.
Will be published in parts on this page every Monday; cut out and preserve them for future reference.

### FORMULAE.

One H.P. eq. 33,000 ft. lbs. per minute eq. 746 watts.
One I.H.P. in a single-acting reciprocating engine.

$$\frac{P.L.A.N.}{33000}$$

When P. eq. Mean pressure in lbs. per square inch.
L e.q. Length of stroke in feet.
A eq. Effective area of piston in square inches.
N eq Number of revolutions per minute.

To obtain the mean pressure from an Indicator Diagram measure the area of the Diagram with a planimeter or an area scale: divide this area by the length of the diagram and multiply the result by the scale of the indicator spring.

Another method is to draw ten equally-spaced ordinates perpendicular to the atmospheric line, the first and last of these being at a distance from the ends of the diagram equal to half the distance separating two adjacent ordinates. Add the length of these ten ordinates together and divide the sum by ten, then multiply by the scale of the spring.

Efficiency of an Engine eq. $\frac{B.H.P.}{I.H.P.} \times 100\%$

" " Dynamo eq $\frac{E.H.P.}{B.H.P.} \times 100\%$

" " Combined Engine & Dynamo eq. $\frac{E.H.P.}{I.H.P.} \times 100\%$

" " Motor eq. $\frac{B.H.P.}{E.H.P.} \times 100\%$

Ohm's Law.

$$C \text{ eq. } \frac{E}{R} \qquad R \text{ eq } \frac{E}{C} \qquad E \text{ eq. } C \times R$$

W eq. E × C eq. $C^2$ R
One BTU eq. 1000 Watt Hours
One EHP eq. 1.34 BTU

Loss in Cables.

The volts lost eq. C × total resistance of cables
The power lost eq. $C^2$ × " " " "

With copper conductors there is a loss of about 2½ Volts per 100 yards of conductor with a current density of 1000 amps. per square inch.

*(To be Continue.)*

### INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION OF YARN AND CLOTH IN DECEMBER 1914.

From the figures compiled by the Department of Statistics, India, it appears that the total quantity of yarn spun in Indian mills during December 1914, amounted to 51 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 28 million lbs., as compared with 59 and 26 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording a decrease of about 14 per cent in the former case but an increase of 8 per cent in the latter.

In the five months August to December 1914, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 253 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 109 million lbs., as against 284 million and 121 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The decrease may be ascribed largely to the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war.

In the nine months April to December 1914, the quantities were 486 million lbs. of yarn and 204 million lbs. of woven goods.

The quantity of coarse, mdium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during December and the nine months April to December, 1913 and 1914. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of December was 47 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 45,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 4 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 65,000 lbs., as against 1.6 million lbs. and 347,000lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in December 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,96,000 and in the nine months April to December 1914 to Rs. 34,92,000, as compared with Rs. 5,77,000 and Rs. 36,59,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1913. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is thus estimated at Rs. 1,13,05,000 in December 1914 and at Rs. 9,98,05,000 in the nine months April to December 1914. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in December 1914 was Rs. 3,00,81,000 and that in the nine months April to December 1914 Rs. 36,77,95,000.


"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.
(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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Fire, Marine and Accident.
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Fire and Marine.
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THE LARGEST MOTOR WORKS IN INDIA.
If you want to conceive the extensive work carried on in our FACTORY in all its Departments—Coach Building, Upholstering, Repainting, Overhauling, Repairing, etc.,—pay a personal visit to our WORKS.
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DEALERS IN LUBRICATING OILS.
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HEALDS and REEDS specially varnished single, double and all coloured English yarns of all sorts. ORDERS SOLICITED.

PETROLEUM AND BY-PRODUCTS.

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All Types of Diesel and semi-Diesel
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ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT
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THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of "PEACOCK" brand INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specifications.
Send orders and enquiries to:
Agents. C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TANTALUM LAMPS.

SIEMENS "TANTALUM" Drawn Wire LAMPS
STRONGEST and MOST RELIABLE for MILL and FACTORY LIGHTING
For Particulars and Prices write
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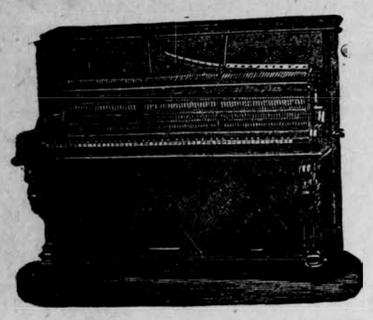

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THE MANAGER.

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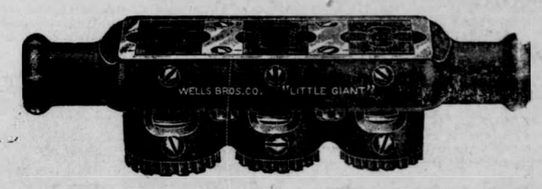


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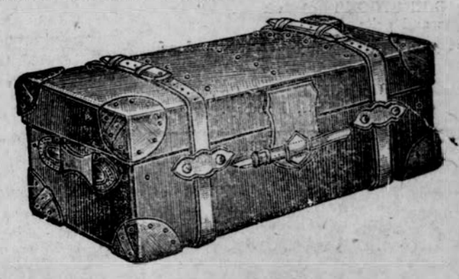

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